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OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

Report on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted in accordance with Governing Council decision 91/41 of 20 June 1991. The report summarizes the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) during the 1991-1992 period and considers the implications of the thorough review of UNSO carried out in the second half of 1992, in light of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). This has resulted in a redefinition of goals and the reorientation of the major areas of concentration of UNSO activities, emphasizing its role as a dryland activity centre serving countries in Africa affected by drought and desertification, especially those in the Sudano-Sahelian region, and as the focal point in the UNDP system on issues concerning drought and desertification.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report was prepared in accordance with UNDP Governing Council decision 91/41 of 20 June 1991, which requested the Administrator to report biennially on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO).

2. It should be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General, on "Development and International Cooperation: Combating Desertification and Drought" (A/47/393), prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 46/161 of 19 December 1991. The report highlights some of the major requirements for the implementation of Agenda 21 as regards drought and desertification.

3. It should also be read in conjunction with the report of the Administrator, "Environment and Development" (DP/1993/03), prepared in response to Governing Council decision 92/16 of 26 May 1992, which requests the Administrator to report to the Governing Council on "proposals on specific ways and means to combat desertification and drought, including strengthening the coordinated operations and the effectiveness of the United Nations system to meet this objective, taking into account the role identified for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

4. UNSO promotes the sound management of natural resources in 22 countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region, in order to assist Governments and communities to tackle drought and desertification, which are the major environmental issues constraining sustainable development. During 1991 and 1992, the programme focused on three major themes: the strengthening or creation of national capacity in planning and coordination for the improved management of natural resources; operational field activities; and preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). These activities were supported by public information and sensitization activities, combined with resource mobilization.

5. General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 listed, for UNCED consideration, the "protection and management of land resources by, inter alia, combating deforestation, desertification and drought" as environmental and development issues of major concern.

6. The prominence given UNCED to drought and desertification is reflected in the decisions set out in chapter 12 of Agenda 21, including the proposal for a convention on desertification. The implementation of these decisions now requires close attention and follow-up. The present report, therefore, reviews UNSO activities over the last two years, in light of the provisions of UNCED, and considers the changes and actions necessary for the future.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNSO DURING 1991 AND 1992

A. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

7. General Assembly resolution 44/172 of 19 December 1989 "urges UNSO to assist the countries of the region with their preparations for the 1992 Conference and with the resulting follow-up activities". UNSO was closely involved in supporting the 22 Sudano-Sahelian countries in their preparations for UNCED and, following the conference, turned its attention to evaluating what the implementation of Agenda 21 entails both for the countries in the region and for the modus operandi of UNSO. It is also laying the groundwork for that implementation.

8. The aim of UNSO during this preparatory process was to assist the Sudano-Sahelian countries to take full advantage of the opportunity presented by UNCED to focus on the interdependence between environment and development and to ensure that drought and desertification were given adequate attention on the UNCED agenda.

9. To this end, UNSO assisted countries in the creation of national committees for UNCED, the preparation of national reports and the promotion and organization of UNCED-related sensitization activities. UNSO also provided funding for the participation of one delegate from each of the 22 countries in regional and international UNCED preparatory meetings and at the conference.

10. Through the Joint Support Committee, established with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD), UNSO organized subregional meetings to facilitate a concerted approach to common concerns. These meetings, held at Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in February 1991, and at Cairo, Egypt, in July 1991, led to the adoption of the Sudano-Sahelian Platform for Action on UNCED negotiations and beyond: a contribution to the African Common Position.

11. As a founding member of the Joint secretariat of organizations supporting Africa in the UNCED process, UNSO/UNDP, together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and UNCED, helped organize and took part in various preparatory activities, leading to the meeting of African Ministers of Planning and Environment, held at Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, in November 1991, which adopted the African Common Position.

12. At the international level, UNSO collaborated closely with the UNCED secretariat. As part of the Preparatory Committee Working Party on Land and Agriculture, UNSO prepared two reports: an "Assessment of Desertification and Drought in the Sudano-Sahelian Region, 1985-1991" and "Alternative and Sustainable Systems of Production and Livelihood in Marginal Lands". UNSO also contributed substantially in the development of programme areas on drought and desertification for chapter 12 of Agenda 21.

Development and implementation of strategies for natural resources management activities to tackle drought and desertification

13. UNCED stressed the importance of adequate, harmonized institutional capacity for environmental planning and monitoring activities. Over recent years, UNSO has developed and implemented a programme of assistance to plan, coordinate and monitor the sustainable use of productive resources, based on ensuring an adequate national institutional or interministerial capacity in the 22 countries to coordinate the planning, preparation and implementation of natural resources management activities. UNSO currently supports these strategic framework programmes in 17 Sudano-Sahelian countries, at various levels of implementation, depending on the country-specific situation. UNSO financial support for these exercises averages between $200,000 and $400,000 each, over a one- to two-year period.

14. UNSO also supports the ongoing process begun in 1990 of harmonizing the activities of key multilateral organizations involved in natural resources and environmental management programmes in the region. Further harmonization meetings were held at UNSO headquarters in April 1991 and November 1992 with the organizations involved, namely UNSO/UNDP, UNEP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank and the World Conservation Union (IUCN). The April meeting concentrated attention on individual country reviews and agreed on joint activities, including missions, in order to synchronize ongoing activities. The November meeting identified aspects of the strategic planning process that needed modification in light of the UNCED decisions. Consideration was also given to ways in which strategic frameworks can contribute to implementing the concept of sustainable development. It was agreed that further meetings will be organized by UNSO on a regular basis.

15. In 1992, in cooperation with UNDP, the World Bank and AfDB, UNSO launched a Joint Regional Programme Facility, based in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, to strengthen national capacities to integrate the environmental dimension into all aspects of development planning. A network of African experts and institutions will be established to foster technical cooperation among African countries.

16. In parallel with the above-mentioned activities, UNSO has continued to develop programmes in the field of environmental information systems (EIS). A more demand-driven approach for strengthening national capacity, reinforcing the database and creating national networks for ecological monitoring has been developed, based on experience gained in assisting the Ecological Monitoring Centre in Senegal.

17. New EIS activities are being initiated in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania. These include workshops and forums to support network development, resource mobilization and, eventually, training and material purchase for data processing and information production. Such activities will support the Sustainable Development Network initiative by reinforcing the natural resources management database. At the same time, with UNSO support, the Senegal Ecological Monitoring Centre is developing into an independent institution, which will also serve as a regional training centre.

18. Other initiatives to further regional cooperation to strengthen capacity in information system development include UNSO collaboration with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (SSO) programme initiated by the Government of France. An SSO/UNSO "Survey of Observation Structures", published in 1992, gives a comprehensive summary of the major activities in ecological monitoring related to Africa being carried out at centres in 10 North African and Sudano-Sahelian countries, as well as in Canada, Europe and the United States of America. A seminar on the technical aspects of EIS is scheduled for May 1993, in cooperation with SSO.

Other operational activities

19. As part of the drive to combat desertification and drought, UNSO concentrates on projects and programmes geared towards improving sustainable land productivity through integrated resource management, working through agronomic and pastoral land-use systems currently in use in the Sudano-Sahelian region. As stated above, this is very much in line with the thrusts of Agenda 21 in relation to drought and desertification activities.

20. The aim is to help rural communities to improve their standard of living and become self-reliant through rehabilitating, developing, protecting and managing their natural resources. Community development activities are supported by such innovations as the establishment of local-level land management plans, village credit schemes, revolving funds and increased seed and seedling supply.

21. During 1991 and 1992, 52 new projects were approved in all Sudano-Sahelian countries except Somalia, at a value of $22,385,501, in agro-pastoral development, land protection, desertification control, land rehabilitation and environmental education and sensitization activities. Support per project varies widely, from $15,000 to $7 million.

22. Innovative projects for desertification control that involve strengthening local-level capacity for agricultural and rangeland management have been formulated for Benin, Kenya, Niger and the Sudan.

23. Two of these, in Benin and the Sudan, seek to combine anti-desertification efforts with carbon sequestration schemes, through better village-based land use systems, to prevent the over-exploitation of marginal lands. Both projects, worth a total of $4 million, were approved for Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding in December 1992.

24. Among ongoing programmes, the UNSO/Swedish International Development Agency Sahel Programme, with a total budget of more than $25 million over five years, involves village land-based management in Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal. In partnership with the beneficiaries, new replicable methodologies and techniques based on past experience have been developed for incorporation into plans for the sustainable development of natural resources, both nationally and in areas with similar ecological problems. As part of this programme, a report being prepared on the innovative concept of village land management developed over 10 years in this area will be an important contribution to desertification control.

Information and sensitization activities

25. During the biennium, an extensive range of information and sensitization activities was carried out, complementing the UNSO work programme and fulfilling various functions.

26. "Information Notes for UNCED" were prepared to assist delegations from the Sudano-Sahelian countries to the Preparatory Committee session in March 1992 and to the conference, by presenting the issues involved in readily accessible form.

27. Publications on the status of drought and desertification and on alternate means of production have been widely distributed in order to increase knowledge and awareness of the issues. They are also relevant in the context of the development of a future work plan for UNSO.

28. A "Report on UNSO: 1990-1991" and a multi-image video production on UNSO activities were produced for a wider audience within the affected countries, the United Nations system and the donor community, for information and resource mobilization purposes.

29. To disseminate useful results based on field experience, UNSO prepared two, more technical publications, the first on "Reforestation: the Ethiopian Experience, 1984-1989" and the other on "Sand Encroachment in Mauritania".

30. Similarly, UNSO supported the making of a prize-winning and widely distributed film entitled "Rivers of Sand", based on a successful project that rehabilitated Bourgou grass in the inner delta of the Niger River. A series of short UNSO-funded videos, to be produced by UNDP/Azimuths, will feature UNSO projects. The first, on protecting the Road of Hope in Mauritania against sand encroachment, is complete and another, on gum arabic rehabilitation in the Sudan, is in preparation.

31. Other activities to increase awareness of the issues included missions to donors undertaken as part of the implementation of the UNSO strategy to mobilize resources. Also of interest is UNSO support to the resource mobilization effort targeted at the private sector for contributions to the Drought Fund established by OAU.

32. With a view to addressing drought and desertification as they relate to the existing themes of GEF, UNSO collaborated with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa and the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation (BPPE) and UNEP in organizing a workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in October 1992, for experts on desertification, land degradation and deforestation, to consider the scientific and technical links and impacts of these problems on the global environment. The findings were presented to the Participants Assembly of GEF in December 1992 and are being published.

B. UNSO after UNCED

Activities

33. Existing UNSO activities, concentrating on assistance to the development of strategic planning frameworks for natural resources management, community-level project activities and information and sensitization efforts, are fully relevant in the context of the six programme areas defined in chapter 12 of Agenda 21. Certain programme areas, however, which have not so far received priority, need increased attention, particularly drought preparedness and management.

34. In addition, Agenda 21, chapter 38, paragraph 27, calls on UNSO, operating within the UNDP system and in cooperation with UNEP, to assume a major advisory role, to participate effectively in the implementation of chapter 12 and to use the experience gained in the Sudano-Sahelian region in all other affected countries, particularly those in Africa.

35. The recognition of the need for immediate renewed action on desertification and drought issues, together with the provisions set out in Agenda 21, pose a major challenge to UNDP to follow up on Agenda 21, in order to secure resources and ensure programme implementation.

36. In spite of the generous support of the international community to the efforts of the Sudano-Sahelian Governments to combat the effects of drought and desertification, the results have been disappointing. The effects of repeated droughts and the adverse international economic environment have reinforced the impression that conditions are worsening.

37. Major changes have occurred in international assistance for environment and development. These include increased attention to linkages between environment and development, a renewed focus on desertification as an important issue on the international development agenda and the realization of the need for long-term planning and intervention rather than the emergency relief measures of the past. In addition, there are more bilateral and multilateral programmes active in dryland management and a major reorganization within the United Nations system is under way.

38. In the light of the above and of the decisions of UNCED, including those relating to the role of UNSO, thorough in-house discussions were undertaken by UNSO in consultation with BPPE in order to determine the direction of future UNSO activities.

39. These discussions took into account the findings of an independent report of the recent review of the trust funds commissioned by BPPE. This report concluded that UNSO has an important role to play and is well suited to support the implementation of chapter 12 of Agenda 21, by way of its unique experience in working in drylands, particularly in supporting some of the operational activities envisaged. It also stated that UNSO needs to maintain its own organizational identity, within the UNDP system.

40. As a result of this process of internal review, as well as of informal contacts with donor and recipient countries and other partners, and in order to

consolidate further UNSO activities and contribution in its mandate area, future UNSO activities will be based on the following:

(a) Greater support to policy, planning and enhancing capacity at national and regional levels in areas with direct impact on drought and desertification;

(b) More emphasis on enhancing the technical basis of programme development to ensure that resources are used more efficiently and for greater impact at the local level;

(c) Reduced involvement in direct project management, inter alia, minimizing the risk of duplication with other agencies and at the same time facilitating the consolidation of the institutional experience of UNSO.

41. Such streamlining implies that UNSO will strengthen its functions in programme development and advisory and technical backstopping, thus facilitating coordination and advocacy on drought and desertification issues. An important element in its functions will continue to be servicing the UNDP system in order to enhance UNDP activities concerned with drought and desertification, specifically in contributing to the implementation of Capacity 21 and the integration of natural resources management in country programmes.

42. Accordingly, UNSO will focus on achieving the following goals in drought and desertification-stricken countries in Africa, with particular attention on the Sudano-Sahelian region:

(a) A coordinated intervention in the field of drought and desertification, through a programming dialogue among the countries, subregional institutions and United Nations system organizations;

(b) Increasing capacity in local communities to manage natural resources on a sustainable basis with a view to addressing drought and desertification;

(c) The integration of drought and desertification into the socio-economic development planning process, together with capacity enhancement at the national level;

(d) The integration of activities to implement chapter 12 into national and regional programmes concerned with desertification and drought; and

(e) Facilitating the transfer and flow of resources for drought and desertification-control activities in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

43. To achieve these goals, UNSO will focus on the following areas of concentration:

(a) Supporting processes to develop and implement strategies for natural resources management which address the local problems of drought and desertification;

(b) Promoting drought preparedness and enhancing drought management capacity in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

(c) Promoting integrated local-level natural resources management as a way to address drought and desertification;

(d) Promoting drylands research and development networking;

(e) Promoting the development of information systems to support natural resources management;

(f) Providing special support for the implementation of chapter 12, including the negotiation of the convention to combat desertification.

44. Following on the work of UNCED, the General Assembly, in resolution 47/188 of 22 December 1992, established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994.

45. This convention is expected to provide the requisite programme framework for strengthening national action and regional and international cooperation for combating desertification.

46. In this context, UNSO, on behalf of UNDP, and in close collaboration with UNEP and the rest of the United Nations system, will have an important role in supporting the negotiation process.

47. In addition, UNSO is called upon to "assist the countries covered under its mandate in their preparations and participation in the negotiating process and to mobilize resources for this purpose".

48. UNSO has already begun supporting the African countries in the preparatory negotiation process, to assist them to arrive at a joint understanding on the priority issues and objectives. A consultative meeting, organized by OAU, with support from UNSO, was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in October 1992.

Modus operandi

49. Servicing the UNDP system as an operational focal point on issues concerning drought and desertification. As recommended in the report on environment and development mentioned above (DP/1993/03), UNSO, on behalf of UNDP, will be supported to serve, inter alia, as the UNDP focal point on desertification and drought.

50. As stated earlier, this role has been the subject of recent discussions within UNDP, in particular with UNDP regional bureaux and the BPPE Environmental and Natural Resources Group, with whom UNSO works closely. Fulfilling this role includes the following:

(a) Ensuring the integration of desertification and drought issues in the UNDP country programme process and assisting in the development of special projects and programmes as needed;

(b) Helping improve the quality of UNDP desertification control projects and participating in the evaluations of selected projects;

(c) Assisting in Capacity 21 implementation; and

(d) Promoting dryland concerns in UNDP work and providing advice as needed.

51. In its role as foc point, UNSO also coordinates overall reporting on drought and desertification-related activities, including the submission of reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

52. Relationship with UNEP. The present close links with UNEP, in particular with the desertification control department and the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), will be reinforced. The UNDP/UNEP joint venture agreement to support the implementation of the World Plan of Action to Control Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region ensures, through UNSO, the substantive collaboration of UNDP and UNEP in drought and desertification-related activities. It contributes seed financing for project identification, formulation and monitoring, pilot projects, support to regional activities and organizations, information and sensitization and training. The UNEP Governing Council, in recognition of UNSO work and of the importance of the joint venture agreement, doubled programme support to UNSO for the 1992-1993 period. Bearing in mind the post-UNCED responsibilities of UNSO, however, action has been initiated to revise the approach to the joint venture programme and to consider increasing the administrative support level to UNSO as well, which has remained the same for the last 13 years.

53. Regional cooperation. The close cooperation which already existed with CILSS and IGADD has been greatly strengthened, particularly through the preparatory process for UNCED. This cooperation will continue and be reinforced. Cooperation will also be sought with such other subregional organizations as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Maghreb Arab Union.

54. In addition, ongoing working relationships with such regional African organizations as OAU, ECA and AfDB will be further developed.

Resources

55. Contributions to UNSO general resources increased over recent years, from $2.9 million in 1984 to $7.8 million in 1991. In 1992, however, financial support from donors declined considerably. This decline must be seen in light of reductions in resources available for multilateral organizations and, more specifically, in light of the need for a redefinition of the roles of the different players involved in environment and development.

56. The tasks outlined above, however, presuppose the availability of adequate financial resources for UNSO and a firm commitment and resource mobilization strategy from UNDP to support UNSO efforts.

57. Because of demands for substantial additional resources implicit in the decisions of Agenda 21, UNSO has an important role in assisting the dryland

countries in Africa to develop programmes for resource mobilization aimed at combating their most serious environmental and development problems.

58. Consequently, UNSO will look to traditional and new donors for support for the new strategies and programme outlined above, which will be coordinated with such major initiatives as the SSO, supported by the Government of France. This complementarity is acknowledged by a renewed commitment by the Government of France to UNSO general resources.

59. UNSO will also assist in developing programmes to be submitted at round-table conferences and other pledging mechanisms, for funding through such initiatives as Capacity 21, GEF, bilateral and multilateral funds, regional and subregional development banks and the private sector. This funding will not need to be channelled through UNSO, nor will the office be involved in the implementation or day-to-day monitoring of the activities financed in this way.

60. There will be a continuing need for financial resources to supplement joint venture support and maintain the work programme described above. In particular, the extension of the advisory role of UNSO, to other dryland areas of Africa will depend on the availability of additional resources.

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FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION, 1992

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present document constitutes the Administrator's main report on the financial aspects of the United Nations Development Programme and provides a comprehensive financial review of the activities financed from the United Nations Development Programme account during 1992 and of the financial position as at the end of that year and responds to decisions of the Governing Council described below.

The report provides a detailed analysis of the present financial situation and estimates of income and expenditure for 1993 and 1994 incorporating strategic plans presented in related documents. It identifies issues of concern to the Administrator which he brings to the Governing Council for its consideration. The report includes information on cost-sharing activities, the status of the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries and of Special Programme Resources, the placement of United Nations Development Programme funds, the Operational Reserve, and the utilization of accumulated non-convertible currencies.

The report also provides information on agency support cost flexibility arrangements in accordance with decision 82/36 of 18 June 1982 and 91/32 of 25 June 1991; the status of the Reserve for Field Accommodation and related matters, in accordance with paragraph 5 of decision 82/30 of 18 June 1982 and paragraph 2 of decision 89/57 of 30 June 1989; management and other support services as per decision 83/5 of 24 June 1983.

The Governing Council is being requested to respond to the request of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for additional support cost reimbursement (sect. V). The Council should note the Administrator's comments contained in paragraphs 28 and 57.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCCC	Government cash counterpart contribution
HARS	Household Appliances Rental Scheme
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPF	Indicative planning figure
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JCGP	Joint Consultative Group on Policy
LDC	Least developed country
NATCAP	National technical cooperation assessment and programmes
NGO	Non-governmental organization

OPS	Office for Project Services
RFA	Reserve for Field Accommodation
SDR	Special drawing rights
SIS	Special Industrial Services
SMF/LDC	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries
SPR	Special Programme Resources
TSS	Technical Support Services
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFSTD	United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

I. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A. Overview of the financial situation

1. Introduction

1. The present report provides the Governing Council with comprehensive financial information on the activities financed from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Account during 1992. Information on trust funds administered by UNDP is being provided to the Council in separate documents (DP/1993/44/Add.2 and Add.3). In response to the Council's request contained in paragraph A.1 of the annex to decision 87/1 of 17 February 1987 that basic statistical data and financial data be provided to it for trust funds the Administrator has provided resource planning tables for UNV, UNSO, UNIFEM, UNFSTD, UNRFNRE, and the Energy Account in addendum 1 to the present document.

2. As in the past, the Administrator brings to the Governing Council in this document financial issues that are of concern to him. The Administrator indicated in document DP/1992/38 that 1992 contributions would not reach the 8 per cent growth rate agreed to by the Council for the fifth programming cycle. It would now appear that the situation is more serious than originally projected and it is important that the Council be fully aware of the implications thereof. UNDP is in a period of transition, a period requiring prompt and appropriate action to maintain the financial viability of the Programme.

3. The critical factors in this transition period are:

(a) Income levels, which are primarily a reflection of voluntary contributions and miscellaneous income, but with an increasingly important cost-sharing component;

(b) Resource balances, which govern the extent to which shortfalls in income can be made up by drawing down accumulated "surplus" balances;

(c) Programme expenditure planning, to ensure that programme expenditures remain within available and projected resources;

(d) Other costs, to ensure cost-effectiveness in the use of agency support costs, programme support and core budget expenditures.

These are considered in more detail as follows.

Income

4. Voluntary contributions received have grown from $680 million in 1982 (the start of the third programming cycle) to $1,178 million in 1992 (see table 1). Over the period 1985-1988, there was a strong growth in the dollar value of voluntary contributions received, which went from $659 million in 1985 to $931 million in 1988. The weakening of the dollar was a major factor in that the growth of contributions as measured in dollar value was faster than the growth of contributions in donor currencies.

Table 1. UNDP: Availability of resources and expenditures, 1982 to 1994

(Millions of dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 b/	1994 b/
Voluntary contributions a/	677.1	678.8	677.7	670.9	771.3	859.3	943.6	947.2	1 036.7	1 015.3	1 075.5	930.0	939.3
Percentage change		0.3%	-0.2%	-1.0%	15.0%	11.4%	9.8%	0.4%	9.4%	-2.1%	5.9%	-13.5%	1.0%
Contributions received	680.0	697.8	651.2	658.9	785.3	880.6	931.0	932.5	1 001.6	948.9	1 177.9	929.2	938.1
Miscellaneous income	6.4	17.4	20.6	91.3	127.9	155.1	72.5	55.8	150.2	13.5	0.4	15.0	10.0
Total income	686.4	715.2	671.8	750.2	913.2	1 035.7	1 003.5	988.3	1 151.8	962.4	1 178.3	944.2	948.1
Expenditures	764.0	651.6	613.2	682.3	783.6	817.5	954.8	1 046.0	1 202.8	1 281.7	1 110.6	1 058.3	974.8
Excess deficit	-77.6	63.6	58.6	67.9	129.6	218.2	48.7	-57.7	-51.0	-319.3	67.7	-114.1	-26.7
Balance of resources	-5.7	57.9	116.5	184.4	314.0	532.2	580.9	523.2	472.2	152.9	220.6	106.5	79.8
Change in balance of resources for cycle			1982-1986		319.7			1987-1991		-379.3			

a/ Value of pledges by year at United Nations rate of exchange when paid.

b/ Estimates.

5. It should be noted that voluntary contributions of $1,178 million received in 1992 are higher than normal in that this figure reflects a very high level of payment of pledges with respect to 1992 as well as very high collection of pledges with respect to prior years (including $105 million with respect to 1991 pledges that were received in the first few days of 1992).

6. Pledges with respect to 1992 amounted to $1,079 million. The latest estimate for pledges with respect to 1993 is $930 million, which represents a reduction from 1992 of $149 million or 14 per cent. Additionally, this represents a shortfall of $236 million from resources projected to be received in 1993 in accordance with decision 90/34, which envisaged an annual increase in contributions of 8 per cent. To date in 1993, the pledge figure for 1993 has decreased by $80 million from the estimates as at 31 December 1992, with $36 million as a result of exchange rate changes and $44 million from reductions in actual and estimated pledges.

7. Miscellaneous income has been an important element in financing and amounted to over $50 million per year in the period 1985-1990, rising to a peak of $155 million in 1987. As the dollar weakened, large foreign exchange gains increased miscellaneous income as a result of the increasing dollar value of non-dollar assets. UNDP has also benefited in the past from relatively high rates of return on investments. However, miscellaneous income fell from $150 million in 1990 to $13.1 million in 1991 and to $0.5 million in 1992, reflecting lower interest rates on investments and substantial foreign exchange losses at a time of high foreign exchange rate volatility and the significant devaluation of a number of currencies of donor countries.

8. Cost-sharing contributions have grown substantially, to almost $300 million in 1992, and are expected to continue to increase steadily. While this source of funding enables a larger total programme expenditure in selected countries, it does not make up for the shortfalls in voluntary contributions necessary for financing IPFs.

Balance of resources

9. The balance of general resources increased rapidly from $184 million in 1985 to a peak of $581 million in 1988. Several measures were taken during these years to enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to deliver an increased level of programme expenditure and thereby utilize the accumulated balance of resources. With higher income and resource balances than foreseen when planning fourth cycle expenditures, the Governing Council in 1988 approved an increase in IPFs established earlier for the fourth cycle. Accordingly, in 1989 and later years, total expenditures exceeded income, thus reducing the balance of resources, which had come down to $153 million by end 1991. In 1992, the balance of resources increased slightly to $220 million but is projected to come down to around $106 million by end 1993, to $80 million in 1994 and to remain at around this level in the following years. This is the minimum practical year-end balance given the different patterns of cash inflows and outflows during the course of any year. Thus, annual expenditures must in the future be established within the constraints of annual income.

10. Cost-sharing balances have grown from $62 million in 1985 to $216 million at end 1992. This reflects the continued growth in cost-sharing income and expenditures and the requirement that cost-sharing income be received before expenditures are made.

Programme expenditure planning

11. Core programme expenditures have to be planned taking into account the forecast levels of income. The Administrator continually reviews resource availability and establishes programme expenditure projections within the limits of available resources while ensuring that they are used effectively and promptly for financing technical cooperation activities.

12. 1992 IPF expenditures were $142 million less than in 1991, reflecting measures introduced to control expenditure levels in the light of lower-than-expected income levels and the substantially lower balance of general resources. The reduced level of expenditures is also in accord with the pattern observed in the second and third cycles of a decline in expenditures in the first year of a cycle. In the light of the disappointing pledges for 1993 and the conclusion that the fifth cycle contribution growth target of 8 per cent is unlikely to be achieved, the Administrator has now established IPF expenditure targets of $640 million in 1993 and $590 million in 1994.

Other costs

13. Other costs such as agency support costs, programme support and development costs and core budget costs have to be paid from the same voluntary contributions as fund the main programme. Agency support cost expenditures are to some extent a function of programme expenditures. The Administrator's commitment to reduce budgetary expenditures is explained in the context of his 1994-1995 budget proposals (DP/1993/45).

14. The financial review paper, in the forecasts for 1993 and 1994, incorporates projections from both the report of the Administrator on matters relating to the programming cycles (DP/1993/21) and the budget estimates (DP/1993/45) and reflects the strategies set out in those papers. It is imperative that the Governing Council appreciate that neither the proposed budget strategy nor improved management of UNDP resources will provide funds sufficient to meet those needed to enable delivery of the programme as originally envisaged. The main question to be addressed by the Council is whether Governments can achieve the level of contributions required to enable delivery of the planned programmes.

15. Tables 3 and 4 provide the preliminary unaudited data on income and expenditure for 1992 and the statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1992. The data is compared to 1991 results. The Administrator's forecasts for 1993 and 1994 are also presented in tables 3 and 4. For this purpose, the United Nations operational rates of exchange in effect as of March 1993 have been used in making the projections of income and expenditure. Whenever necessary and appropriate, historical patterns and judgemental factors have been used in making the projections of other financial elements.

2. Income

16. Total income in 1992 amounted to $1.5 billion and total expenditures $1.4 billion. This resulted in a surplus of income over expenditure of $100 million, which is attributable to the individual funds in the UNDP account, as shown in table 5.

17. The increase in voluntary contributions resulted primarily from a substantially higher payment rate in 1992 than in 1991. Some 98.5 per cent of contributions for 1992 ($1,079.4 million) were received in 1992. This was up from 86 per cent of contributions from 1991 ($1,030.2 million) which were paid in 1991. The increase can be accounted for in the following manner:

Table 2. Income received for voluntary contributions

(Millions of dollars)

	For prior years	For current year	For future years	Total
1992	118.9	1 063.1	0.2	1 182.2
1991	71.1	883.8	0.4	955.3
			Increase	226.9

18. The higher collection rate in 1992 does not increase overall resources but does substantially improve the UNDP cash flow. The Administrator wishes to thank member States for achieving the excellent payment rate in 1992. It is one of the highest to date for UNDP. Contributions outstanding as at 31 December 1992 are reported in annex table 1.

19. Cost-sharing contributions increased by $75 million in 1992. This follows an increase of $50 million in 1991. The increase in cost-sharing contributions cannot be attributed to any one donor but rather is a general increase by many donors. Cost-sharing contributions received to the end of March 1993 are 17 per cent higher than contributions received to the same date in 1992 so that a further substantial increase in cost-sharing activity might be expected this year.

20. Miscellaneous income decreased in 1992 by $13.1 million. This reflects the lower interest rates prevailing in most countries during the year. The decrease also includes exchange rate losses resulting from the turmoil in the European monetary system, which resulted in the significant devaluation of many European currencies. It also includes losses on exchange from devaluation of holdings in non-convertible currencies. These issues are addressed in more depth under section I.E, placement of UNDP funds.

Table 3. Statement of actual income and expenditure as at 31 December 1992 for the years 1991 and 1992 and projections for 1993 and 1994

(Millions of dollars)

	1991 Actual	1992 Actual	1992 Change	1993 Forecasts	1994 Forecasts
I. INCOME					
Contributions from Governments					
Voluntary pledges (cash receipts)	955.3	1 182.2	226.9	935.2	944.1
Less: Transfers to Government local office costs	(6.4)	(4.3)	2.1	(6.0)	(6.0)
	948.9	1 177.9	229.0	929.2	938.1
Voluntary pledges for the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cost-sharing contributions	218.8	293.8	75.0	300.0	350.0
Cash counterpart contributions for projects	10.6	11.3	0.7	10.0	10.0
	1 178.3	1 483.0	304.7	1 239.2	1 298.1
UNDP extrabudgetary income	48.1	44.8	(3.3)	50.0	50.0
Miscellaneous income (net)	13.5	0.4	(13.1)	15.0	10.0
TOTAL INCOME	1 239.9	1 528.2	288.3	1 304.2	1 358.1
II. EXPENDITURE					
Programme expenditure					
Indicative planning figures	871.8	730.3	(141.5)	643.5	593.5
Special Programme Resources	43.0	50.6	7.6	45.0	45.0
Special Industrial Services	1.0	1.8	0.8	2.9	3.0
Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	13.0	6.5	(6.5)	6.5	6.5
Cost-sharing contributions	195.9	225.2	29.3	300.0	340.0
Government cash counterpart contributions	10.3	12.3	2.0	10.0	10.0
	1 135.0	1 026.7	(108.3)	1 007.9	998.0
Programme support costs					
Agency and technical support services a/	100.7	88.5	(12.2)	112.5	115.3
Programme support and development activities b/	38.3	43.5	5.2	37.3	33.6
Other costs	4.4	7.2	2.8	5.6	5.6
UNDP biennial budget expenditure	218.3	204.7	(13.6)	232.8	212.9
UNDP extrabudgetary expenditure	42.4	49.5	7.1	46.0	48.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1 539.1	1 420.1	(119.0)	1 442.1	1 413.4
III. EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(299.2)	108.2	407.4	(137.9)	(55.3)

a/ Includes expenditures for TSS-1, TSS-2, administrative and operational services on the main programme and cost-sharing.

b/ Presentation of support costs has been changed according to Governing Council decision 91/32. The data for 1991 is presented in the new format for comparative purposes.

Table 4. Statement of net assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1992 for the years 1991 and 1992 and projections for 1993 and 1994 a/

(Millions of dollars)

	1991 Actual	1992 Actual	1992 Change	1993 Forecast	1994 Forecast
I. ASSETS					
A. Cash					
Convertible currencies	2.1	3.4	1.3	3.0	3.0
Usable non-convertible currencies	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
Accumulated non-convertible currencies - main programme	21.1	12.0	(9.1)	11.0	11.0
Rouble holdings for the USSR TF	0.8	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	0.0
Cash at field offices	23.2	25.2	2.0	22.0	22.0
Government letters of credit	3.2	3.5	0.3	3.5	3.5
Investments					
UNDP main programme	195.0	254.8	59.8	121.7	77.8
Supplementary activities	405.6	540.2	134.6	546.3	545.0
	651.4	840.2	188.8	707.9	662.7
B. Advances and accounts receivable					
Operating funds provided by UNDP to participating and executing agencies (net)	92.7	76.0	(16.7)	59.8	59.8
Other amounts receivable	86.6	69.5	(17.1)	69.0	69.0
	179.3	145.5	(33.8)	128.8	128.8
	830.7	985.7	155.0	836.7	791.5
II. LIABILITIES					
Unliquidated obligations of participating and executing agencies	179.1	128.9	(50.2)	118.0	118.0
Other amounts payable	215.5	308.8	93.3	310.0	310.0
Management services	47.8	51.4	3.6	50.0	50.0
	442.4	489.1	46.7	478.0	478.0
III. UNEXPENDED CONTRIBUTIONS					
For the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	26.0	19.5	(6.5)	13.0	6.5
For cost-sharing contributions	162.7	215.8	53.1	194.8	181.0
For Government cash counterpart contributions	8.3	7.0	(1.3)	6.7	6.4
For extrabudgetary activities	38.5	33.8	(4.7)	37.8	39.8
	235.5	276.1	40.6	252.3	233.7
	677.9	765.2	87.3	730.3	711.7
IV. NET ASSETS					
Balance of General Resources	152.9	220.6	67.7	106.5	79.8
Balance of General Resources (Exclusive of accumulated non-convertible currencies)	131.8	208.6	76.8	95.5	68.8

a/ Exclusive of the Operational Reserve ($200 million in 1991, $210 million in 1992, $210 million in 1993, and $200 million in 1994 and the Reserve for Field Accommodation, $25 million).

/...

21. The reduction in extrabudgetary income to a great extent also reflects the lower interest rates prevailing in most countries during the year and therefore a lower apportionment of interest to supplementary activities.

3. Programme expenditures

22. On the expenditure side, after several years of annual increases in the fourth cycle, IPF expenditures in 1992 dropped to $727 million, exclusive of add-on expenditures, a reduction of 17 per cent from 1991 expenditures of $867 million. This reduction was in line with the usual historical pattern observed in previous cycles of a decline in expenditures in the first year of a cycle. Additionally, as explained in section I.A.5, measures were taken during 1992 to reduce IPF expenditures below the forecast of $780 million provided to the Governing Council last year when it became apparent that contributions were unlikely to meet the established targets.

23. The increase in cost-sharing expenditures is indicative of the increased availability of contributions. Cost-sharing is becoming a steadily increasing portion of the programme. This reflects resource mobilization efforts undertaken in various countries as well as the increasingly effective central coordinating function being played by UNDP in the field through NATCAP and round-table activities.

24. The decrease in agency support costs in the main reflects the decrease in total programme expenditures. Additionally, there was a significant increase in activities designated for national execution. In 1991, Governments implemented approximately 15 per cent of the programme, while in 1992, that percentage increased to 23 per cent.

25. The reduction in UNDP biennial budget expenditure results from implementation of the budget strategy for 1992-1993 and the fact that expenditures in the first year of the biennium are generally lower than in the second.

26. Table 3 incorporates the new presentation of programme support and development activities agreed to by the Governing Council at its thirty-ninth session. The 1991 accounts have been restated for comparison purposes. Annex tables 2 (a) and 2 (b) provide expenditure information by agency and support costs paid by agency.

4. Net assets and liabilities

27. The major focus on the balance sheet changes should be on the balances of resources and unexpended contributions. As indicated in table 5, these increased by $108 million in 1992 for reasons previously stated. UNDP holdings of accumulated non-convertible currencies decreased, as is explained in section I.G below. The impact of these changes is reflected in the change in investment holdings. Investments held on behalf of the main programme were $254.8 million. Investments held for the Operational Reserve were $210 million. Amounts held for supplementary activities were $540.2 million, the distribution

of which is shown in table 6 below. Investments held for supplementary activities are earmarked for specific projects or programmes, must be held for the intended purposes, and are not available for main programme activities.

28. Other balance sheet changes are operationally oriented, reflecting the changed nature and distribution of core and non-core programme activities. Operating funds provided to executing agencies are a function of programme delivery, so were reduced in line with the reduced expenditure level. Other accounts payable include $129.6 million held for trust funds established by the Administrator in 1992. These are reported on in DP/1992/44/Add.3.

Table 5. 1992 (deficit)/surplus of income over expenditure in the UNDP account by source of funds

Source of funds	Amount (Millions of US dollars)
General resources	67.7
Cost-sharing	53.1
SMF/LDC	(6.5)
Government cash counterpart	(1.4)
Extrabudgetary activities	(4.7)
Total surplus of income over expenditure	108.2

Table 6. Investment as at 31 December 1992: supplementary activities

	(Millions of dollars)
Unexpended resources for the SMF/LDC, cost-sharing, cash counterpart contributions extrabudgetary resources	275.8
Trust fund activities	129.6
Management Service Agreements	114.1
Advances received in respect of agency programmes and MIP	20.7
Total	540.2

5. Financial forecasts

29. Last year, in his annual review of the financial situation (DP/1992/38) as well as in his report on matters relating to the fourth and fifth programming cycles (DP/1992/22), the Administrator pointed out that it had become evident at that time that the target for annual increases in contributions of 8 per cent assumed in decision 90/34 was unlikely to be achieved. Accordingly, while continuing to seek increased resources and emphasizing the need for meeting the established growth targets, the Administrator had been obliged, for prudent financial management purposes, to take the following actions: (a) assume an annual rate of growth in resources of 4 per cent in the establishment of the planning framework for the fifth cycle; (b) instruct individual UNDP field offices to provide for a programme reserve of 10 per cent of the IPFs in the country programmes; and (c) establish annual expenditure targets for 1992 and 1993 of $780 million and $760 million respectively, in order to keep within available resources.

30. Towards the end of 1992, following a detailed review, the Administrator concluded that a further decline in contributions for 1993 had become likely, resulting from reductions in pledges by some major donors as well as a substantial appreciation in the value of the dollar vis-à-vis the currencies of several other donors. Based on these factors and on the best estimates available at that time, the Administrator decided to revise further the planning parameters for the fifth cycle and advise UNDP field offices that, for programme-planning purposes, resources at the level of 75 per cent of the established IPFs should be assumed. Since that time there has been a further deterioration in the outlook for resources, with indications that contributions for 1993 would amount to only $930 million, a reduction of 13.5 per cent from 1992.

31. In addition to the above considerations, and as reported in paragraph 5 of document DP/1992/22, there has been a progressive and significant reduction in UNDP cash holdings in the last several years. It has therefore become essential that, even though programme planning would be continued at the level of 75 per cent of IPFs, annual expenditure levels be established in such a manner that the resulting cash outflows are in balance with cash inflows during a year and that no drawdown of the Operational Reserve is planned. Accordingly, the Administrator has revised IPF expenditure targets for 1993 and 1994 to $640 million and $590 million respectively. With these expenditure targets, the balance of resources for the main programme is forecast to be $106.5 million at the end of 1993, and $79.8 million at the end of 1994.

32. The Administrator intends to monitor closely the development of the resource situation and take such measures as are necessary in line with evolving circumstances. While the rate of new project approvals so far in the fifth cycle has been consistent with the available resources, it is essential to ensure that the programme build-up during 1993 and 1994 is in accordance with revised budgeting targets and that expenditure targets are not exceeded. For this purpose, strict financial management controls will be applied, while taking steps to minimize disruptions to the ongoing programmes. The Administrator expects, however, that the programme levels as currently established can be sustained, and increased in the later years of the fifth cycle, should additional resources be forthcoming.

B. Special Programme Resources

33. Total SPR expenditures during 1992 amounted to $83.2 million, of which $32.6 million has been charged against cost-sharing contributions, resulting in a net expenditure in 1992 against SPR resources of $50.6 million. The latter represents an increase of 18 per cent over expenditures in 1991 and 27 per cent over the forecast of $40 million. While project approvals under the SPR programme have gradually increased since the programme documents for the sub-categories of the SPR were approved by the Governing Council in February 1992, it has been necessary to reduce the SPR expenditure level for 1993 and 1994 in line with reduced expectations of resources, as described in Section I.A.5.

C. Cost-sharing arrangements

34. Cost-sharing expenditure during 1992 totalled $225.2 million, which was $20.2 million more than the forecast presented in document DP/1992/38. Of the total amount, $192.6 million was cost-sharing for IPF-financed programmes and projects while $32.6 million was applied to SPR-financed projects. An amount of $141.5 million was expended as recipient Government project cost-sharing, $7.4 million as recipient Government programme cost-sharing and $43.7 million as third-party cost-sharing. As has been mentioned in previous reports, it is more difficult to give an accurate forecast of cost-sharing expenditure than of IPF expenditure, mainly for the following reasons: only at the time of the signature of a project document which includes a cost-sharing component, is there reliable data that can be used for the forecasting of expenditures against cost-sharing contributions; and as the apportionment of expenditures is dependent on the incidence of cost-sharing contributions, the actual level of cost-sharing expenditures cannot be determined until year end.

35. Annex table 3 (a) provides a country-by-country analysis of the 1992 income from cost-sharing contributions and annex table 3 (b) provides additional information on income received under third-party cost-sharing arrangements, a summary of which is as follows:

	(Millions of dollars)
Project cost-sharing by recipient Governments	183.3
Recipient Government programme cost-sharing	19.4
Third-party cost-sharing	91.1
TOTAL	293.8

36. Table 7 summarizes the movement in the balances of cost-sharing contributions held by UNDP in 1992.

Table 7. Status of cost-sharing contributions held

	(Millions of US dollars)		
Balance as at 31 December 1991			162.7
Cost-sharing income during 1992		293.8	
Cost-sharing expenditure during 1992	(225.2)		
Support cost thereon	(15.5)	(240.7)	53.1
Balance as at 31 December 1992			215.8

37. Cost-sharing contributions received to the end of March 1993 are 17 per cent higher than contributions received in 1992 to the same date. The increase in cost-sharing expenditures to $300 million in 1993 and to $340 million in 1994 reflect the Administrator's expectation that cost-sharing will continue to grow.

D. Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

38. The balance of resources for this Fund as of 31 December 1991 was $26.0 million. In 1992, contributions to this Fund were minimal. The 1992 expenditure was $6.5 million. The balance of resources available as at 31 December 1992 was therefore $19.5 million. Expenditures in 1993 against the SMF/LDC are estimated to be $6.5 million, the same level as 1992 expenditures. In view of the fact that the Fund has not received any major pledges for 1991, 1992 and 1993, its balance of resources at the end of 1993 should decrease by $6.5 million. All resources of the Fund have been committed during 1992, and most of the Fund's resources will have been expended by 1994. The Administrator will continue to monitor the resource situation of the Fund, to ensure that expenditures remain within available resources. In view of the limited activity of the Fund, the Administrator proposes that he not report on the Fund in future years other than providing a final report when all available resources have been expended.

Table 8 provides a summary of the SMF/LDC account for 1992.

Table 8. Status of the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

(Millions of dollars)

Balance as at 31 December 1991		26.0
Income received during 1992	0.0	
Expenditures during 1992	(6.5)	
	(6.5)	
Decrease in balance held		(6.5)
Balance as at 31 December 1992		19.5

E. Placement of UNDP funds

39. In the financial context, the year 1992 will be remembered most for the near collapse of the Exchange Rate Mechanism in Europe and the unprecedented swings in the foreign exchange parities in the latter half of the year. Short-term interest rates continued to fall in North America and Japan throughout most of 1992 while interest rates in Europe remained relatively firm by comparison. The effect of developments in the foreign exchange markets and lower interest rates in the United States is reflected in the total return on investment, which dropped proportionately from 1991 levels. The events in Europe, while primarily affecting European currencies, also destabilized the United States dollar, which was already weakened by the slow pace of economic recovery in the United States.

40. The total return on UNDP investments was $15.3 million in 1992, or 1.9 per cent and is comprised of interest earnings and foreign exchange losses as set forth in the table below. The table includes results for 1991 for comparative purposes. The reduction in total return on investment during 1992 (1.0 per cent) resulted primarily from reduced interest earnings of $22.9 million while the total exchange loss in percentage terms for 1992 is comparable to that in 1991 - (-5.1 per cent in 1992 versus -5.8 per cent in 1991). The exchange losses noted below exclude losses of $10.6 million in 1992 and $3.7 million in 1991 resulting from the decrease of the dollar value of UNDP holdings of accumulating non-convertible currencies, prior to their utilization, which are not a part of the UNDP investment portfolio.

(Millions of dollars)

	Interest earnings	Yield (percentage)	Foreign exchange gains/losses	Yield (percentage)	Total return	Net yield (percentage)
1992	55.1	7.0	(39.8)	-5.1	15.3	1.9
1991	78.0	8.7	(52.1)	-5.8	25.9	2.9

41. The losses from fluctuations in exchange rate parities are attributed to the following:

		(Millions of US dollars)
(a)	Non-dollar holdings in the Operational Reserve which are invested in a basket of currencies	3.2
(b)	Currencies held by UNDP in the currency of payment of the pledge for utilization in those currencies for operational purposes	18.6
(c)	Net realized losses on exchange and costs incurred on foreign exchange activities to meet operational needs	18.0
	Subtotal	39.8
(d)	Holdings of accumulated non-convertible currencies	10.6
	Total	50.4

Annex table 4 provides information on UNDP's placement of funds as at 31 December 1992.

F. Status of the Operational Reserve

42. In accordance with Governing Council decision 90/34 of 22 June 1990, the level of the Operational Reserve is determined as 20 per cent of estimated contributions or expenditure, whichever is higher. On this basis, the level of the Reserve was initially established at $220 million during 1992. On the basis of estimated income and expenditure for 1993, the level has been reduced to $210 million as at 31 December 1992. Present forecasts of income and expenditure for 1994 suggest that the Reserve will be further reduced to $200 million in 1994.

43. As indicated in previous reports, investments denominated in European Currency Units will ultimately amount to 35 per cent of the Reserve. At year end 1992, ECU-denominated investments amounted to 32.9 per cent. There have been no other changes relative to the composition of the reserve. The composition of the investments of the Reserve may be found in annex table 4.

G. Utilization of accumulated non-convertible currencies

44. UNDP holdings of accumulating non-convertible currencies amounted to $12.0 million as at 31 December 1992. This balance represents a net decrease of $9.1 million from 31 December 1991.

45. As projected in the annual review of the financial situation for 1991 (DP/1992/38 and Add.1 and DP/1992/38/Add.1/Annex), the establishment of active UNDP operations in several Eastern European countries has resulted in the usage by UNDP and its executing agencies, during the course of 1992, of previously designated accumulating non-convertible currencies in that region. During 1992, the currencies of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the Commonwealth of Independent States were removed from the list of accumulating non-convertible currencies.

46. The Cuban peso is the only remaining currency officially designated as an accumulated, non-convertible currency and the balance of $12.0 million noted above refers entirely to those holdings.

47. In addition, an accumulation of Myanmar kyats has been experienced over the past year and is included in the chart below (which replaces annex table 1 in previous reports), for information purposes. If this accumulation continues, the currency will be officially added to the list of accumulating non-convertible currencies in future reports.

Table 9. Holdings of accumulated non-convertible currencies

(Thousands of dollars)

Currency	Balance 31/12/91	1992 Receipt	1992 Utilization	Exchange adjustment	Balance at 31/12/92
Cuban pesos	10 478	1 828	290	-	12 016
Myanmar kyats	1 804	376	636	68	1 612

II. AGENCY SUPPORT COSTS: FLEXIBILITY ARRANGEMENTS

48. Support cost flexibility arrangements have been regulated since 1992 by Governing Council decision 91/32 of 25 June 1991, in which the Council approved support-cost flexibility arrangements for eligible executing agencies which are autonomous organizations within the United Nations system are eligible for and whose annual delivery level of UNDP-funded projects does not exceed $24 million. In annex 3 of the decision, the Council established the variable rates for flexibility payments ranging from a maximum of 9 per cent for programme delivery under $8 million to zero for delivery exceeding $24 million. UNDP arrangements relating to the reimbursement of support-cost flexibility are contained in detailed guidelines issued by the Administrator in January 1982 and appended to his report on support-cost flexibility arrangements (DP/1982/93) submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session (1992).

49. Annex table 5 shows a comparison of forecast and actual amounts relating to the delivery of UNDP-financed projects and associated support costs for the seven agencies which were expected to be eligible for support cost flexibility in 1992. The forecast of approximately $8.4 million for total support-cost reimbursement to those agencies was based on detailed data submitted by agencies early in 1992 for that year. By comparison, actual reimbursement for 1992, on a

provisional basis, amounted to approximately $7.1 million and represents an average of 19.75 per cent of project expenditures for those agencies.

50. Annex table 6 provides data on expected programme delivery for the agencies that are likely to be eligible for flexibility payments in 1993 and estimated support cost reimbursements to them. For those agencies taken as a group, UNDP is expected to provide support cost at an average of 20.64 per cent of the estimated programme delivery, as compared with the standard 13 per cent for the agencies retaining the old regime of support cost reimbursement. The table further indicates that the reimbursement to those agencies, including flexibility payments, is expected to finance an average of 47 per cent of the total costs which agencies expect to incur in support of the UNDP-financed projects. The remaining 53 per cent will be met by agencies from sources other than UNDP.

III. RESERVE FOR FIELD ACCOMMODATION AND RELATED MATTERS

51. The status of the Reserve for Field Accommodation as at 31 December 1992 is presented in annex tables 7 (a) and 7 (b).

52. The total of reserve funds disbursed less repayments as at 31 December 1992 was $28,192,619 consisting of:

	$
Balance of outstanding loans	3 829 943
Completed investments	371 825
Work in progress	19 310 957
Household Appliances Rental Scheme	859 714
Repairs and Rehabilitation	3 820 180
	28 192 619

53. It will be recalled that the Governing Council, in paragraph 4 of its decision 89/57 of 30 June 1989, authorized the Administrator to overcommit the RFA by up to $10 million, while ensuring that funds disbursed from the reserve do not exceed $25 million in any one year. In this regard, although the schedules reflect disbursements in excess of $25 million during 1992, it should be noted that of the construction costs for buildings to be used as common premise incurred during 1992, lump-sum reimbursements are to be paid to UNDP by participating agencies as follows, in accordance with JCGP decisions:

Field Office	Agency		Amount (dollars)	
Cape Verde	UNICEF		574 725	
	WFP		383 704	
	WHO		321 344	
	UNFPA		251 472	
	UNIDO		27 723	
		Subtotal		1 558 968
Guinea-Bissau	UNICEF		744 024	
	WHO		654 888	
	FAO		286 521	
	WFP		249 127	
	UNCDF		89 436	
	UNFPA		84 964	
		Subtotal		2 109 010
Sao Tome and Principe	UNICEF		668 381	
	WFP		230 008	
	UNFPA		122 562	
		Subtotal		1 040 951
Zambia	UNICEF			1 300 000
Comoros	UNICEF			510 000
Maldives	UNICEF		402 218	
	UNFPA		103 153	
		Subtotal		505 371
		GRAND TOTAL		7 024 300

54. The various organizations have been billed for these costs and it is expected that the Reserve will be reimbursed shortly.

55. Work in progress consists of construction of UNDP office and housing accommodations under either the investment or government loan modalities. A total of $9,049,395 has been committed as loans to Governments and $16,795,000 for direct UNDP investment. From these commitments, $19,310,957 have been disbursed, leaving the balance of commitments at $6,533,402.

56. Under the approval granted by the Governing Council in its decision 87/42 of 19 June 1987, HARS also operates as a revolving fund to purchase appliances which are rented to eligible UNDP and UNFPA international staff members. As at 31 December 1992, a total of $1,208,410 has been spent to purchase 127 stoves, 138 refrigerators, 102 freezers, 414 air-conditioners and 95 generators in a total of 50 countries. Rental income of $388,398 has been received in respect of these appliances; repairs and maintenance of existing appliances amounted to $39,702. The allocation for HARS is fully committed and as a result the purchase of new equipment for rental to eligible staff members has ceased. However, field offices have been advised to dispose of appliances held in

surplus for periods in excess of three months. The estimated value of such appliances is $195,304. It should also be noted that income of $213,000 is projected for 1993. In the cases of Liberia and Somalia, in light of the civil war, household appliances valued at $19,400 for Liberia and at $69,500 for Somalia have to be written-off since all appliances were lost through looting. A request for write-off in accordance with the Financial Rules is now being prepared. No additional puchases will be made until the balance of funds is within authorized levels.

57. Repair and rehabilitation of UNDP-managed office and housing accommodation increased during 1992. The rehabilitation of 52 housing and office units in Angola, Burundi, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome, Sudan, and Swaziland were completed during 1992 and in Chad and Tanzania work is ongoing for the rehabilitation of 86 housing units. Total expenditure less rental income received in respect of UNDP housing operations amounted to $3,820,180 as at 31 December 1992. While this outstanding balance at the end of 1993 exceeds the existing authorization, expected income in 1993 will bring the balance within authorized levels. No additional activity will be undertaken until funds are available within the existing framework. In addition, rental income collected during 1992 for housing units in Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania and reported to headquarters in 1993 amounted to $429,582. Because of the revolving nature of the fund, it is expected that at the present level, $1,500,000 in respect of rental income will be recorded as inflow for the year ending 31 December 1993.

58. The situation as at 31 December 1992 is summarized in the annex table 7 (a). Details are provided in annex table 7 (b).

IV. MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

59. In its decisions 83/5 of 24 June 1983 and 84/35 of 29 June 1984, the Governing Council authorized the Administrator to provide, at the request of recipient Governments, management and other services. The Council also decided, in its decision 88/54, that a report on the status of management services be submitted every two years, beginning 1990. The latest report of the Administrator on the biennial activities of management services was submitted in 1992 in document DP/1992/43. In its decision 92/39 of 1992, the Council requested the Administrator to continue to report on management services as part of the annual financial report.

60. In 1992, total income received by UNDP under management service agreements was $114.0 million. Total expenditures, including management fees, totalled $110.4 million. As a result, funds held by UNDP on behalf of management services as at 31 December 1992 amounted to $51.4 million. While the majority of these agreements are implemented by OPS, one such agreement with Czechoslovakia received income of $664,000 and had been implemented by other agencies.

61. Programmes benefiting from management services provided by UNDP continue to be funded by multilateral lending institutions (the World Bank, IDB, IFAD), by individual donor countries and, to a much lesser extent, by recipient countries themselves. As of the end of 1992, OPS was providing services through

126 agreements, under which expenditures (excluding the IFAD programme, which had drawdowns of $69 million) totalled $107 million. A schedule of agreements entered into or increased in 1992 is provided in annex tables 8 (a) and 8 (b).

62. Thirteen new management service agreements with funds from development banks valued at $110.7 million were entered into during 1992; in addition, the budgets of four existing agreements were increased by $1.5 million while one agreement was reduced by $1.8 million.

63. Bilateral funding worth $66.7 million accounted for 12 new management service agreements in 1992. The new projects represent six agreements for the procurement of commodities financed by Japan, with budgets totalling $55.2 million and six agreements initiated with funding from Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, United States and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), with budgets totalling $11.5 million. The new agreements initiated with Japanese funding accounted for 83 per cent of the total value of new bilateral agreements.

64. Government funding was made available for eight new Management Service Agreements with budgets totalling $17.5 million.

65. The IFAD portfolio has also expanded by nine new projects during 1992, with loans totalling SDRs 85.5 million. For the IFAD programme, OPS undertakes loan administration and project supervision but does not disburse the loan amounts. The loan proceeds are disbursed to the borrowers directly by IFAD upon OPS verification and authorization. Loan drawdowns during 1992 totalled $69 million. As of 31 December 1992, a total of 81 projects were under OPS supervision in 51 countries.

V. REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL SUPPORT COST REIMBURSEMENT

A. Request for support cost reimbursement from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

66. UNDP has received a request for retroactive application of the formula for additional support costs as a result of the significant appreciation of the French franc vis-à-vis the dollar during 1989/1990. The request is in accordance with UNDP Financial Rule 108.16. The average French franc exchange rate appreciated by 13.9 per cent during 1989/1990, i.e., 2.9 per cent higher than the trigger level established by the Governing Council. Documentation received from UNESCO is presented in annex I to the present document. The Administrator supports this request on the basis of the information provided.

B. Request for support cost reimbursement from the World Meteorological Organization

67. At its thirty-ninth session (1992), the Governing Council deferred consideration of the request for additional support reimbursement from WMO. Although the Secretary-General of WMO had indicated in June 1992 that he wished the matter to be presented to the Council at its fortieth session, a formal request with supporting documentation has not been submitted to the Administrator.

Annex I

DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED BY UNESCO IN SUPPORT OF ADDITIONAL SUPPORT COST REIMBURSEMENT

Letter dated 15 April 1991 from Mr. D. C. Daly, Comptroller, UNESCO

We are hereby submitting a request for additional support cost reimbursement in accordance with the provision in paragraph 5 (a) of Governing Council decision 81/40. The compensation permitted under this decision is $329,667, calculated as follows:

The decline in the value of the United States dollar relative to the French franc between 1989 and 1990 exceeds the 11 per cent floor fixed by paragraph 5 (a) of decision 81/40:

Average rate 1989	FF 6.35
Average rate 1990	FF 5.47
Percentage decline	13.9%

Full reimbursement for this currency fluctuation would be $586,994 i.e., 13.9 per cent of $4,222,979 support costs claimed for 1990.

Reimbursement is limited, however, to 14 per cent of delivery (see copy of schedule 4A attached).

Support cost reimbursement at 14 per cent	$4 552 646
Support cost reimbursement at 13 per cent	$4 222 979
Reimbursement requested	$ 329 667

It should be noted that the reimbursement for which UNESCO is eligible represents only 56 per cent of the full reimbursement figure. This means that the reimbursement requested does not fully compensate an agency whose overhead expenditure is some 80 per cent French franc-based. The resulting loss in purchasing power, approximately $140,000 (0.80 X full reimbursement - $329,667), will have been borne by the Regular Programme of UNESCO.

We would be most grateful if the Administrator could submit this request for compensation for losses sustained in respect of support cost reimbursements, as a result of currency fluctuation during 1990, to the Governing Council at its next session.

(Signed) D. C. DALY
Comptroller

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(Participating agency: UNESCO)

UNDP PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1990

	(United States dollars) Support costs at 13 per cent	Support costs at 14 per cent
I. Computation of programme support costs at 13 per cent a/		
Programme support costs relating to:		
IPF and cost-sharing, Special Programme Resources, LDC, SIS and IPF add-on funds:	a/ 4 285 670	b/ 4 615 337
Government cash counterpart contribution b/	4 194	4 194
Subtotal	4 289 864	4 619 531
Less:		
Programme costs relating to miscellaneous income refunded to UNDP	(24 275)	(24 275)
Programme support costs waivers	(38 955)	(38 955)
Programme support costs not due to agencies for Government execution as an associated agency	0	0
Programme support costs - Differential of 13 per cent claimed versus 3.5 per cent on GCCC from prior year	(3 655)	(3 655)
Total programme support costs - 1990	4 222 979	4 552 646

a/ As per Governing Council decision 87/49, in which the Council reaffirmed paragraph 2 (c) of decision 80/44.

b/ At 3.5 per cent or as otherwise agreed.

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a/ Delivery 32 966 694 × .13 b/ 32 966 694 × .14

Annex II
TABLES

Annex table 1. Contributions outstanding as at 31 December 1992 for 1992 and prior years

(United States dollars)

Country or organization	Voluntary contributions	Voluntary programme costs	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	Government cash counterpart contributions	Cost sharing	Total
Afghanistan	142 800	-	-	-	1 112 135	1 254 935
Algeria	-	-	-	67 945	3 572 980	3 640 925
Angola	2 000	-	-	-	-	2 000
Antigua and Barbuda	-	99 713	-	-	-	99 713
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	-	-	-	-	1 509 203	1 509 203
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations	-	-	-	-	1 583 364	1 583 364
Arab Trade Financing Programme	-	-	-	-	100 000	100 000
Argentina	-	-	-	-	17 968 431	17 968 431
Aruba	-	-	-	-	223 561	223 561
Australia	-	-	-	-	45 736	45 736
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	6 135	6 135
Bangladesh	-	-	1 000	-	803 760	804 760
Barbados	-	-	-	-	8 500	8 500
Benin	7 000	-	1 500	-	1 829 892	1 838 392
Belgium	-	-	-	-	162 766	162 766
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	16 034	16 034
Bolivia	175 000	-	-	182 817	1 829 922	2 187 739
Botswana	-	-	-	-	1 472 064	1 472 064
Brazil	431 250	-	-	95 824	18 596 214	19 123 288
British Virgin Islands	8 316	-	-	-	-	8 316
Brunei Darussalam	698	-	-	-	-	698
Burkina Faso	34 673	-	-	-	-	34 673
Cambodia	1 455	-	-	-	-	1 455
Cameroon	298 808	462 963	-	188 922	1 169 749	2 120 442
Canada	-	-	-	-	1 658 414	1 658 414
Cape Verde	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
Caribbean Community	-	-	-	-	27 020	27 020
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	62 426	62 426
Central African Republic	7 414	-	7 782	-	-	15 196
Chad	62 593	-	-	-	205 721	268 314
Chile	1 630 000	320 000	-	-	641 238	2 591 238
China	-	-	-	-	748 418	748 418
Colombia	-	-	-	87 559	2 645 262	2 732 821
Comoros	2 000	-	-	-	-	2 000
Congo	-	-	-	-	673 335	673 335
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	115 613	115 613
Costa Rica	211 530	140 519	-	-	254 762	606 811
Côte d'Ivoire	55 556	-	-	-	173 039	228 595

/...

Annex table 1 (continued)

Country or organization	Voluntary contributions	Voluntary programme costs	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	Government Cash counterpart contributions	Cost sharing	Total
Djibouti	1 360	-	-	147 740	3 300	152 400
Dominica	20 370	-	-	-	-	20 370
Dominican Republic	356 972	-	-	-	3 382 765	3 739 737
Ecuador	494 357	-	-	119 219	4 358 677	4 972 253
Egypt	-	-	-	2 151 419	1 857 747	4 009 166
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	217 225	217 225
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	147 675	147 675
Fiji	4 903	-	-	-	-	4 903
Finland	-	-	-	-	85 830	85 830
France	7 796 296	-	-	-	77 970	7 874 266
Gabon	-	-	-	-	8 783	8 783
Gambia	2 222	-	-	-	-	2 222
Germany	-	-	-	-	661 871	661 871
Ghana	-	-	-	-	418 560	418 560
Greece	673 077	-	-	-	-	673 077
Grenada	3 000	57 051	500	-	3 187	63 738
Guatemala	1 134 000	-	-	22 216	3 378	1 159 594
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	107 172	107 172
Guyana	-	-	-	-	1 566 822	1 566 822
Honduras	-	-	-	1 466 083	4 561	1 470 644
Iceland	37 018	-	-	-	-	37 018
India	-	-	-	-	126 389	126 389
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1 959 981	1 959 981
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	35 888	35 888
International Telecommunication Union	-	-	-	-	20 000	20 000
Iran, Islamic Republic of	-	-	-	-	238 524	238 524
Iraq	-	-	-	-	163 233	163 233
Italy	23 867 495	-	-	-	-	23 867 495
Jamaica	22 727	-	-	100 549	1 608 310	1 731 586
Japan	-	-	-	-	83 212	83 212
Jordan	14 422	-	-	-	-	14 422
Kenya	97 958	-	-	571	365 555	464 084
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	30 000	30 000
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	1 161 373	1 161 373
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	1 200 000	1 200 000
Lesotho	7 200	-	-	-	-	7 200
Liberia	239 450	-	-	-	-	239 450
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	137 931	-	-	-	10 725 389	10 863 320
Madagascar	4 304	48 171	-	-	289 297	341 772
Malawi	18 974	-	-	-	238 418	257 392
Mali	11 500	-	-	537 574	123 572	672 646
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	64 410	64 410
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	114 773	114 773
Mexico	249 763	-	-	-	-	249 763
Morocco	-	-	-	54 645	115 260	169 905
Mozambique	8 750	-	-	134	-	8 884
Nepal	63 250	-	-	-	4 393	67 643
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	8 036 691	8 036 691
Nicaragua	-	180 948	-	-	654 536	835 484
Niger	15 259	-	1 500	-	-	16 759

Annex table 1 (continued)

Country or organization	Voluntary contributions	Voluntary programme costs	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	Government Cash counterpart contributions	Cost sharing	Total
Nigeria	39 221	-	-	109 775	3 756 020	3 905 016
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	36 508	36 508
Non-governmental organizations	-	-	-	-	396 491	396 491
Oman	-	-	-	612 774	2 145 182	2 757 956
Pakistan	-	-	-	708 112	-	708 112
Panama	-	-	-	-	39 000	39 000
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	2 072 832	2 072 832
Paraguay	84 000	-	-	4 168	6 805 626	6 893 794
Peru	500 000	-	-	-	5 847 612	6 347 612
Philippines	42 019	-	-	-	-	42 019
Poland	-	-	-	530	-	530
Qatar	-	-	-	-	367 906	367 906
Republic of Korea	666 682	-	20 000	-	79 925	766 607
Russian Federation	833 687	-	-	-	-	833 687
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	271 200	271 200
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	27 845	-	-	20 696	48 541
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	510	510
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	69 120	-	-	32 621	101 741
Samoa	-	-	-	-	7 967	7 967
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	4 016 002	133 930	4 149 932
Senegal	623 094	-	-	97 822	-	720 916
Sierra Leone	-	-	5	-	49 205	49 210
Singapore	100 000	120 000	-	-	-	220 000
Solomon Islands	15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
Somalia	260	-	20	48 240	-	48 520
Sudan	594 432	-	-	38 585	785 000	1 418 017
Suriname	55 000	-	-	-	-	55 000
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	75 246	75 246
Sweden	-	-	-	-	1 140 574	1 140 574
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	283 500	283 500
Thailand	801 030	-	-	-	35 000	836 030
Togo	3 704	-	-	111 111	-	114 815
Trinidad and Tobago	94 118	-	-	-	-	94 118
Tunisia	166 667	-	-	-	104 751	271 418
Turkey	280 228	-	-	32 460	1 804 726	2 117 414
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	17 185	17 185
Uganda	703	-	-	-	-	703
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	343 026	343 026
UNCHS	-	-	-	-	161 840	161 840
UNEP	-	-	-	-	27 367	27 367
UNFPA	-	-	-	-	63 121	63 121
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	87 894	87 894
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	320 621	320 621

Annex table 1 (continued)

Country or organization	Voluntary contributions	Voluntary programme costs	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	Government Cash counterpart contributions	Cost sharing	Total
UNIDO	-	-	-	-	4 000	4 000
United Republic of Tanzania	-	1 558	-	-	5 250	6 808
United States of America	3 389 000	-	-	-	153 588	3 542 588
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	3 561 213	3 561 213
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	238	238
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	1 181 522	1 181 522
Viet Nam	1 996	-	-	-	-	1 996
World Bank	-	-	-	-	552 667	552 667
WFP	-	-	-	-	4 271	4 271
Yemen	-	-	-	-	69 918	69 918
Yugoslavia	481 326	-	-	-	-	481 326
Zambia	415	-	-	-	166 500	166 915
Total	47 131 233	1 527 888	32 307	11 002 796	132 542 670	192 236 894

Annex table 1 (continued)

Aging of contributions

	Voluntary contributions	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	Cost sharing	Government cash counterpart contributions	Total
1988 and prior years	3 776 147	2 024	5 450 620	2 445 057	11 673 848
1989	728 410	375	1 934 070	150 131	2 812 986
1990	1 589 344	5 204	9 672 652	643 096	11 910 296
1991	26 640 027	13 704	23 410 795	581 876	50 646 402
1992	15 925 193	11 000	92 074 533	7 182 636	115 193 362
Total	48 659 121	32 307	132 542 670	11 002 796	192 236 894

Annex table 2. UNDP - Programme expenditure for the twelve months ended 31 December 1992

(United States dollars)

Agency	Indicative planning figures: Country	Regional	Inter-Regional	Global	Total	Indicative planning figure add-on funds	Special Programme Resources	Special Industrial Services	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	Cash counterpart	Sub total	Agency support costs and technical support services	Total
UN	79 077 374	2 252 642	542 589	-	81 892 605	-	2 482 872	-	973 068	1 825 177	87 173 722	12 642 852	99 816 574
UNIDO	52 607 174	2 002 438	-	-	54 609 612	-	486 130	1 806 339	187 805	287 837	57 377 723	8 674 151	66 051 874
FAO	117 497 250	11 053 545	579 440	74 750	129 204 985	-	136 763	-	(39 559)	346 003	129 648 192	18 187 046	147 835 238
UNESCO	18 981 202	2 512 599	311 484	-	21 805 285	-	(5 963)	-	(45 107)	22 009	21 776 224	3 029 164	24 805 388
ILO	61 531 762	3 644 859	208 030	-	65 384 651	-	767 816	-	742 789	74 274	66 969 528	9 875 018	76 844 546
ECA	-	10 146 076	-	-	10 146 076	-	526 242	-	-	-	10 672 318	1 387 401	12 059 719
ECE	-	94 318	-	-	94 318	-	-	-	-	-	94 318	9 216	103 534
ECLAC	-	920 995	-	-	920 995	-	-	-	-	-	920 995	149 891	1 070 886
ESCAP	-	4 298 155	-	-	4 298 155	-	314 831	-	-	-	4 612 986	599 688	5 212 674
ESCWA	19 348	260 735	-	-	280 083	-	-	-	-	-	280 083	36 411	316 494
UNCTAD	4 234 114	2 896 038	1 956 554	-	9 086 706	-	648 121	-	151 283	9 988	9 896 098	1 375 622	11 271 720
UNCHS	21 752 441	481 206	1 069 639	-	23 303 286	-	569 872	-	(710)	245 085	24 117 533	3 167 807	27 285 340
ICAO	21 483 576	2 902 418	625 027	-	25 011 021	-	186 405	-	-	4 221 942	29 419 368	3 348 817	32 768 185
WHO	9 178 392	1 579 636	1 564 144	8 159 591	20 481 763	-	467 482	-	11 031	2 395	20 962 671	2 315 326	23 277 997
WORLD BANK	31 333 297	8 172 381	12 267 330	9 202 592	60 975 600	82 543	2 297 623	-	323 020	836 059	64 514 845	6 645 067	71 159 912
IFC	53 865	8 389 507	59 541	-	8 502 913	-	-	-	-	-	8 502 913	926 119	9 429 032
UPU	2 117 296	133 015	-	-	2 250 311	-	-	-	-	-	2 250 311	495 092	2 745 403
ITU	9 717 699	4 005 607	-	-	13 723 306	-	23 526	-	49 416	2 513	13 798 761	2 648 518	16 447 279
WMO	10 675 903	1 250 282	58 067	-	11 984 252	-	-	-	-	31 716	12 015 968	2 408 036	14 424 004
IMO	2 334 385	821 799	350 000	-	3 506 184	-	49 535	-	-	-	3 555 719	787 203	4 342 922
WIPO	853 964	317 188	-	-	1 171 152	-	-	-	-	-	1 171 152	255 486	1 426 638
IAEA	170 939	341 340	-	-	512 279	-	-	-	-	3 878	516 157	132 542	648 699
ITC	6 203 459	2 093 068	246 827	-	8 543 374	-	-	-	148 536	-	8 691 910	1 874 261	10 566 171
WTO	1 983 026	148 406	-	-	2 131 432	-	363 562	-	-	-	2 494 994	564 748	3 059 742
AfDB	-	273 033	-	-	273 033	-	-	-	-	-	273 033	35 494	308 527
AsDB	7 299 678	-	-	-	7 299 678	-	-	-	154 921	-	7 454 599	1 020 265	8 474 864
IMF	4 627 906	-	571 439	-	5 199 345	-	-	-	-	-	5 199 345	672 727	5 872 072
AFESD	-	1 155 970	-	-	1 155 970	-	-	-	-	-	1 155 970	-	1 155 970
UNV	14 911 692	1 412 129	-	-	16 323 821	-	56 605	-	32 216	-	16 412 642	-	16 412 642
GOVT	215 714 126	7 396 248	-	-	223 110 374	2 684 992	8 464 963	-	1 683 445	2 624 551	238 568 325	-	238 568 325
OPS	84 171 271	12 890 760	6 058 381	2 204 575	105 324 987	940 775	62 303 943	-	1 857 120	1 834 807	172 261 632	19 512 605	191 774 237
UNDP-other	159 983	434 241	-	-	594 224	-	3 060 153	-	302 283	-	3 956 660	510 904	4 467 564
Total (inclusive of cost-sharing)	778 691 122	96 280 654	26 488 492	19 641 508	919 101 776	3 708 310	83 200 479	1 806 339	6 531 557	12 368 234	1 026 716 695	103 287 477	1 130 004 172
Charged to: Source of funds as per column heading	609 178 380	82 538 592	15 749 192	19 088 341	726 554 505	3 708 310	50 583 971	1 806 339	6 484 379	12 368 234	801 505 738	87 800 740	889 306 478
Cost-sharing	169 512 742	11 742 062	10 739 300	553 167	192 547 271	-	32 616 508	-	47 178	-	225 210 957	15 486 737	240 697 694
Total (inclusive of cost-sharing)	778 691 122	96 280 654	26 488 492	19 641 508	919 101 776	3 708 310	83 200 479	1 806 339	6 531 557	12 368 234	1 026 716 695	103 287 477	1 130 004 172
Less: OPS												14 768 159	14 768 159
Adjusted total												88 519 318	1 115 236 013

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Annex table 3 (a). Income received under cost-sharing arrangements, recipient countries

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Country or territory	Project cost-sharing received in 1992	Project cost-sharing cumulative total	Programme cost-sharing received in 1992	Programme cost-sharing cumulative total	Third-party cost-sharing received in 1992	Third-party cost-sharing cumulative total
Afghanistan	-	3 063	-	-	-	580
Algeria	1 034	22 223	-	1 567	-	1 518
Angola	200	925	-	-	3 576	3 576
Argentina	37 834	145 479	6 243	7 833	86	1 536
Anguilla	-	101	-	-	-	-
Aruba	220	220	(84)	633	-	-
Bahamas	-	1 193	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	11 342	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	5 431	10 487	-	-	9	4 067
Barbados	-	143	-	-	-	46
Belize	170	679	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	1 100	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	-	125	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	779	1 133	-	-	288	2 780
Bolivia	1 935	22 601	-	-	3 035	22 847
Botswana	580	4 980	3 553	10 890	165	2 454
Brazil	28 485	117 762	(280)	21 687	790	982
British Virgin Islands	-	328	-	-	-	57
Brunei Darussalam	-	68	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	30	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	557
Burundi	-	2 416	-	-	35	2 291
Cape Verde	-	576	-	-	726	1 061
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	4 530	4 559
Cameroon	1 399	16 414	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	(75)	318	76	225	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chad	-	200	-	-	(70)	12 034
Chile	2 285	15 569	-	-	-	65
China	11 179	37 420	-	-	176	21 059
Colombia	10 875	63 896	-	-	25	1 393
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	14
Congo	-	813	-	9 705	24	24
Cook Islands	-	632	-	-	-	150
Costa Rica	375	3 538	-	-	2 046	7 003
Côte d'Ivoire	1 353	9 287	88	5 604	306	1 345
Cyprus	105	542	-	-	-	17
Czechoslovakia	-	221	67	67	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	267	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	14	1 123	-	-	-	106
Dominica	107	591	-	-	-	75
Dominican Republic	1 990	4 988	-	-	-	43
Ecuador	558	22 822	-	-	772	3 308
Egypt	304	7 219	-	-	16	11 931
El Salvador	3 006	5 281	-	-	1 917	1 947
Equatorial Guinea	-	59	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	1 304	-	-	340	380
Fiji	601	2 115	-	-	-	5

Annex table 3 (a) (continued)

Country	Project cost-sharing received in 1992	Project cost-sharing cumulative total	Programme cost-sharing received in 1992	Programme cost-sharing cumulative total	Third-party cost-sharing received in 1992	Third-party cost-sharing cumulative total
Gabon	68	14 507	676	5 620	-	-
Gambia	114	303	-	-	-	210
Ghana	-	1 262	-	-	23	1 056
Greece	-	585	-	-	-	-
Grenada	3	233	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1 463	8 964	-	-	1 715	9 460
Guinea	-	535	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	326	-	-	-	1 062
Guyana	1 114	2 597	-	-	-	317
Haiti	2	2 725	-	-	-	4 526
Honduras	2 188	19 291	-	-	-	14 563
Hong Kong	-	60	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	132	-	-	-	-
India	891	8 744	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	605	24 766	-	24 511	1 111	9 346
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 667	31 285	-	398	-	48
Iraq	-	9 433	-	8	-	60
Jamaica	2 652	15 731	2 419	4 106	-	1 053
Jordan	67	4 392	-	-	-	453
Kenya	-	363	-	-	1 314	6 159
Kiribati	-	30	-	-	10	77
Kuwait	(2)	23 722	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	950	1 635	-	-	147	715
Lebanon	25	705	-	-	-	48
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	1 824
Liberia	-	657	-	-	1 325	2 721
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	891	28 469	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	309	-	8	-	-
Malawi	373	559	-	-	(64)	86
Malaysia	-	1 145	982	10 272	-	-
Maldives	-	138	-	-	-	1 392
Mali	-	395	-	-	-	3 872
Marshall Islands	-	100	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	2 064	-	-	-	1 449
Mauritius	-	103	-	-	-	-
Mexico	314	9 565	-	-	-	171
Micronesia	345	536	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	74	-	-	227	497
Montserrat	7	30	-	-	55	80
Morocco	741	7 053	-	-	136	536
Mozambique	300	365	-	-	893	1 640
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	(1)	614
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	173
Nepal	-	6 213	-	-	-	2 078
Netherlands Antilles	225	695	(111)	4 798	-	-
Nicaragua	1 291	3 513	-	-	1 099	4 272
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	700
Nigeria	(2 101)	14 036	2 103	24 618	278	1 012
Niue	-	6	-	-	-	-

Annex table 3 (a) (continued)

Country	Project cost-sharing received in 1992	Project cost-sharing cumulative total	Programme cost-sharing received in 1992	Programme cost-sharing cumulative total	Third-party cost-sharing received in 1992	Third-party cost-sharing cumulative total
Oman	3 075	26 927	-	516	-	-
Pakistan	-	747	-	-	-	165
Palestinian people	-	-	-	-	-	2 124
Panama	7 931	16 502	600	5 005	5	5
Papua New Guinea	2 499	8 854	-	-	36	2 890
Paraguay	9 215	21 388	-	-	-	133
Peru	2 780	9 806	-	1 170	-	414
Philippines	-	855	-	-	78	438
Poland	(26)	784	40	40	-	370
Portugal	100	2 433	-	-	-	-
Qatar	2 502	14 444	122	136	-	140
Republic of Korea	141	762	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	73	123
Rwanda	176	2 010	-	-	-	2 408
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	96	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	34	201	-	-	-	120
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	52	247	-	-	-	2
Samoa	177	939	-	-	-	356
Sao Tome and Principe	1	391	-	-	-	15
Saudi Arabia	7 873	95 965	914	1 724	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	521	2 945
Sierra Leone	-	111	-	-	68	878
Singapore	-	555	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	50	-	-	1 393	3 713
Sri Lanka	(1)	2 963	-	-	-	15
Sudan	637	5 551	-	254	3 464	14 620
Suriname	-	32	-	376	-	-
Swaziland	536	4 444	-	-	-	1 715
Syria	-	1 255	-	1 815	-	220
Thailand	-	760	-	-	-	1 282
Togo	-	237	-	-	-	170
Tokelau Islands	-	75	-	3	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	55
Trinidad and Tobago	62	379	-	18 941	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	1 176	-	-	112	224
Tunisia	397	2 458	-	136	-	141
Turkey	241	18 149	-	-	-	43
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	3	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	755
Uganda	-	1 944	-	-	305	481
United Arab Emirates	1 929	26 206	123	136	76	208
United Republic of Tanzania	-	5 152	-	22	-	954
Uruguay	3 994	13 395	4	51	130	932
Vanuatu	-	72	-	-	-	70
Venezuela	11 695	40 193	59	104	(31)	505
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	297	831
Yemen	53	12 563	-	-	39	28 714
Yugoslavia	-	666	-	-	1 195	1 195

Annex table 3 (a) (continued)

Country	Project cost-sharing received in 1992	Project cost-sharing cumulative total	Programme cost-sharing received in 1992	Programme cost-sharing cumulative total	Third-party cost-sharing received in 1992	Third-party cost-sharing cumulative total
Zaire	8	198	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	59	-	-	-	76
Zimbabwe	-	232	-	-	143	542
Africa regional	-	2 893	-	-	12 854	55 042
Arab regional	233	9 373	-	-	1 145	13 737
Asia regional	1 474	8 134	1 490	3 867	1 103	4 720
Caribbean regional	-	28	-	-	168	723
Europe regional	-	2 147	-	-	-	802
Latin America regional	235	3 426	-	-	29 124	82 924
Interregional	295	1 364	-	-	11 130	66 978
Global	-	-	-	-	625	7 084
Miscellaneous	-	-	303	2 941	-	-
Total	183 254	1 159 538	19 387	169 787	91 113	485 079

Annex table 3 (b). Income received under third-party cost-sharing arrangements, by donor
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975-1992
African Development Bank	Africa regional	4 232	6 899
Africa Leadership Forum	Africa regional	-	18
Agence de coopération culturelle et technique	Chad	(70)	169
Algeria	Africa regional	-	199
	Subtotal	-	199
Arab Fund for Economic Social Development	Jordan	-	168
	Arab States regional	115	893
	Subtotal	115	1 061
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organization	Caribbean regional	-	150
	Yemen	-	200
	Egypt	-	335
	Guinea-Bissau	-	500
	Haiti	-	629
	Jordan	-	225
	Malawi	(150)	-
	Maldives	-	850
	Mali	-	1 850
	Niger	-	502
	Palestinian People	-	850
	Sierra Leone	-	400
	Sudan	22	39
	Syria	-	163
	Tonga	-	50
	Arab Regional	300	300
	Global	-	1 350
	Subtotal	172	8 393
Arab Labour Organization	Arab regional	30	230
Arab Maritime Transport Academy	Arab regional	-	1 040
Arab Trade Financing Programme	Arab regional	-	50
Asociación Chilena de la Propriedad Industrial	Chile	-	15
Asociación de Zonas Francas de Latin America y el Caribe	Latin America regional	-	8
Assistance to the Latin American Association for Integration	Latin America regional	-	264

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
Australia	Bhutan	-	243
	Bolivia	-	2
	China	-	431
	Egypt	-	227
	El Salvador	10	10
	Honduras	-	11
	Mongolia	227	227
	Myanmar	-	16
	Nicaragua	22	22
	Papua New Guinea	-	1 802
	Saint Vincent	-	2
	Vanuatu	-	45
	Viet Nam	97	236
	Yemen	-	4
	Global	-	19
	Interregional	179	219
	Subtotal	535	3 516
Austria	Bangladesh	-	147
	China	-	81
	Egypt	-	420
	Yugoslavia	1 195	1 195
	Interregional	30	30
	Africa regional	-	200
	Subtotal	1 225	2 073
Belgium	Algeria	-	184
	Kenya	301	1 476
	Mali	-	1 075
	Mauritania	-	24
	Subtotal	301	2 759
Board of the Cartagena Agreement	Peru	-	6
Canada	Angola	420	420
	Argentina	1	1
	Brazil	59	173
	Cape Verde	20	20
	China	-	164
	Colombia	25	51
	Congo	24	24
	Yemen	-	20
	Egypt	-	1 000
	El Salvador	607	607
	Ethiopia	13	13
	Jamaica	-	154
	Liberia	-	262
	Myanmar	-	37
	Maldives	-	10
	Sao Tome and Principe	-	9
	Somalia	-	208
	Sudan	-	1 067
	Tunisia	-	31
	Turkey	-	39
	Uganda	-	15
	Yemen	39	39
	Zambia	-	76
	Global	-	84
	Interregional	928	11 188
	Africa regional	133	617
	Latin America regional	-	1 489
	Subtotal	2 269	17 818

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
Caribbean Development Bank	Caribbean regional	-	150
	Dominica	-	25
	Saint Lucia	-	120
	Latin America regional	-	230
	Subtotal	-	525
Caribbean Community	Latin America regional	-	127
Central African Development Bank	Africa regional	-	163
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Latin America regional	-	36
Denmark	Angola	500	500
	Bangladesh	-	300
	Bolivia	661	961
	Botswana	165	725
	Costa Rica	1 166	1 500
	Yemen	-	247
	Ecuador	737	737
	Egypt	-	498
	Sudan	-	118
	Interregional	632	2 048
	Africa regional	-	1 338
	Subtotal	3 861	8 972
East African Development Bank	Africa regional	-	46
European Economic Community	Brazil	159	159
	Lesotho	-	151
	Sudan	-	287
	Yemen	-	3 009
	Arab regional	-	123
	Europe regional	-	77
	Interregional	70	199
	Subtotal	229	4 005
Finland	Bolivia	-	311
	Cambodia	505	505
	China	-	250
	Costa Rica	-	372
	Lebanon	-	48
	Nicaragua	171	341
	Panama	5	5
	Somalia	-	92
	Sudan	-	2 111
	Uganda	305	305
	United Republic of Tanzania	-	827
	Africa regional	-	2 439
	Asia regional	-	265
	Interregional	-	376
	Subtotal	986	8 247

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
Food and Agricultural Organization	Interregional	-	10
France	China	-	52
	Dominican Republic	-	18
	Egypt	-	112
	Haiti	-	2 108
	Morocco	66	466
	Nicaragua	-	41
	Niger	-	20
	Romania	73	123
	Zimbabwe	-	32
	Africa regional	2 604	4 035
	Latin America regional	167	1 221
	Global	-	173
	Interregional	70	409
	Subtotal	2 980	8 810
Germany	Cambodia	-	29
	China	-	282
	Dominican Republic	-	25
	Jordan	-	28
	Mauritania	-	96
	Paraguay	-	109
	United Republic of Tanzania	-	43
	Uruguay	-	4
	Yemen	-	1 992
	Asia regional	-	62
	Interregional	390	2 314
	Global	-	196
	Subtotal	390	5 180
Greece	Egypt	-	500
Hongkong	China	-	6443
Inter-American Development Bank	Bolivia	-	2 048
	Latin America regional	550	4 084
	Subtotal	550	6 132
International Finance Corporation	Latin America regional	442	970
	Africa regional	1 326	6 027
	Subtotal	1 768	6 997
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Venezuela	(31)	489
	Arab States regional	-	30
	Latin America regional	-	901
	Subtotal	(31)	1 420
International Labour Organization	Jordan	-	32
	Arab regional	100	150
	Interregional	-	238
	Subtotal	100	420
International Monetary Fund	Latin America regional	-	375

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
International Telecommunication Union	Brazil	-	27
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Arab States regional	-	2 003
Israel	Latin America regional	-	50
Instituto regional de Corporación	Sierra Leone	68	125
Italy	Argentina	-	1 200
	Bolivia	-	8 174
	China	15	10 214
	Colombia	-	122
	Egypt	-	325
	Honduras	-	1 920
	Kenya	-	1 618
	Africa regional	-	3 126
	Latin America regional	27 400	61 911
	Global	-	300
	Interregional	2 248	4 551
	Subtotal	29 663	93 461
Japan	Cook Islands	-	150
	Egypt	-	1 000
	Lao	324	324
	Maldives	-	532
	Myanmar	(1)	499
	Nepal	-	524
	Samoa	-	356
	Thailand	-	339
	Tuvalu	-	755
	Latin America regional	200	400
	Interregional	270	1 595
	Subtotal	793	6 474
Jordan	Palestinian people	-	457
Latin American Centre for Development Administration	Latin America regional	-	67
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning	Paraguay	-	24
	Latin America regional	-	356
	Subtotal	-	380
League of Arab States	Arab regional	-	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Africa regional	-	97

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
Mauritania	Arab regional	-	12
Miscellaneous	Bangladesh	9	121
	Chad	-	8 975
	Liberia	745	745
	Mauritania	-	565
	Sudan	-	738
	Turkey	-	4
	Interregional	178	567
	Latin America regional	-	244
	Subtotal	932	11 959
Morocco	Africa regional	-	64
Netherlands	Afghanistan	-	580
	Angola	231	231
	Bangladesh	-	257
	Bhutan	1	750
	Bolivia	1 735	3 081
	Botswana	-	941
	Brazil	-	51
	Cambodia	3 775	3 775
	Chad	-	847
	China	-	622
	Colombia	-	1 200
	Costa Rica	880	5 449
	Côte d'Ivoire	306	1 299
	Ecuador	35	2 237
	Egypt	-	2 000
	Ghana	-	506
	Guatemala	1 680	9 425
	Guinea-Bissau	-	418
	Honduras	-	12 492
	Indonesia	1 111	8 852
	Jamaica	-	198
	Lesotho	-	1 673
	Liberia	471	1 605
	Malawi	86	86
	Mauritania	-	244
	Mozambique	893	1 310
	Nepal	-	1 140
	Nicaragua	-	1 203
	Nigeria	278	1 012
	Peru	-	108
	Philippines	78	438
	Rwanda	-	1 701
	Senegal	521	2 945
	Sudan	2 312	5 253
	Swaziland	-	1 715
	Uganda	-	8
	United Republic of Tanzania	-	25
	Yemen	-	17 541
	Africa regional	642	2 493
	Latin America regional	58	636
	Interregional	683	6 798
	Subtotal	15 776	103 145
New Zealand	China	136	991
	Fiji	-	5
	Iran, Islamic Republic of	-	48
	Kenya	13	679
	Kiribati	10	77
	Papua New Guinea	-	1 052
	Viet Nam	-	29
	Subtotal	159	2 881

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
Niger Basin Authority	Africa Regional	-	142
Non-governmental organizations	Bolivia	639	7 861
	Cyprus	-	17
	Haiti	-	39
	Montserrat	4	29
	Sao Tome and Principe	-	6
	Uganda	-	2
	Uruguay	-	9
	Subtotal	643	7 963
Norway	Angola	447	447
	Egypt	-	543
	El Salvador	300	300
	Ethiopia	150	150
	Namibia	-	40
	Nicaragua	-	1 108
	Somalia	-	44
	Zimbabwe	143	433
	Asia regional	687	687
	Africa regional	1 256	3 306
	Interregional	1 043	11 169
	Subtotal	4 026	18 227
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	Egypt	-	1 500
	Africa regional	-	8 001
	Arab regional	-	7 641
	Asia regional	-	1 999
	Latin America regional	-	3 500
	Interregional	-	1 898
	Global	-	2 281
	Subtotal	-	26 820
Philippines	China	-	1
Portugal	Angola	100	100
	Cape Verde	706	865
	Africa regional	60	60
	Subtotal	866	1 025
Saudi Arabia	Yemen	-	5 000
Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agriculture	Mozambique	-	6
Secretaria Ejecutiva del Convenio Andrés Bello	Chile	-	30
Somalia	Africa regional	-	20
Spain	Bolivia	-	213
	El Salvador	1 000	1 000
	Mexico	-	149
	Latin America regional	250	771
	Interregional	76	231
	Subtotal	1 326	2 364
Sweden	Angola	1 799	1 799
	Bolivia	-	10
	Botswana	-	445
	Ecuador	-	333
	Egypt	-	920
	Guinea-Bissau	-	144
	Kenya	-	1 386
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	(177)	329
	Mozambique	-	65
	Namibia	-	133
	Nicaragua	541	1 192

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
Sweden (continued)	Sri Lanka	-	15
	Sudan	-	2 333
	Viet Nam	200	566
	Asia regional	14	14
	Interregional	1 343	7 634
	Africa regional	495	1 435
	Subtotal	4 215	18 753
Switzerland	Bangladesh	-	2 217
	Bolivia	-	14
	Burundi	35	2 291
	Chad	-	419
	Chile	-	20
	Côte d'Ivoire	-	46
	Egypt	-	500
	Ghana	23	550
	Nicaragua	100	100
	Nepal	-	80
	Peru	-	300
	Rwanda	-	707
	Africa regional	290	742
	Asia regional	402	1 312
	Global	-	886
	Interregional	1 068	8 298
	Subtotal	1 918	18 482
Tunisia	Palestinian people	-	24
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Angola	79	79
	Brazil	500	500
	China	-	550
	Egypt	-	1 770
	Guyana	-	250
	Honduras	-	140
	Liberia	109	109
	Myanmar	-	17
	Nicaragua	97	97
	Sudan	-	326
	Yemen	-	662
	Africa regional	316	1 194
	Asia regional	-	33
	Interregional	1 236	5 544
	Subtotal	2 337	11 271
United Nations	Brazil	69	69
	Cape Verde	-	57
	Central African Republic	-	2
	Comoros	-	9
	Djibouti	-	106
	Ecuador	-	1
	Mauritania	-	276
	Mozambique	-	259
	Tonga	-	5
	Uganda	-	151
	Global	-	33
	Interregional	-	28
	Latin America regional	-	34
	Subtotal	69	1 030
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements	Barbados	-	46
	Bhutan	23	23
	Bolivia	-	122
	British Virgin Islands	-	57
	Burkina Faso	-	57
	Cape Verde	-	91
	Costa Rica	-	16

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (continued)	Dominica	-	50
	Guyana	-	57
	Jamaica	-	40
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	62
	Mexico	-	22
	Montserrat	51	51
	Myanmar	-	45
	Nicaragua	120	120
	Qatar	-	10
	Sierra Leone	-	46
	United Arab Emirates	-	132
	Vanuatu	-	25
	Venzuela	-	6
	Zimbabwe	-	77
	Caribbean regional	168	248
	Latin America regional	-	144
	Subtotal	362	1 547
United Nations Children's Fund	Argentina	15	15
	Bhutan	13	13
	Bolivia	-	50
	China	25	245
	Colombia	-	20
	Ethiopia	-	40
	Guatemala	35	35
	Iraq	-	60
	Mali	-	300
	Nepal	-	334
	Nicaragua	48	48
	Niger	-	178
	Papua New Guinea	36	36
	Qatar	-	130
	Sierra Leone	-	7
	Sudan	-	200
	United Arab Emirates	76	76
	United Republic of Tanzania	-	20
	Latin America regional	7	15
	Interregional	268	318
	Subtotal	523	2 140
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Egypt	-	204
	Jamaica	-	46
	Venezuela	-	10
	Subtotal	-	260
United Nations Environment Programme	Indonesia	-	14
	Jamaica	-	265
	Tunisia	-	65
	Interregional	75	75
	Subtotal	75	419
United Nations International Drug Control Programme	Jamaica	-	132
	Thailand	-	855
	Subtotal	-	987
United Nations Development Fund for Women	Syria	-	57

Annex table 3 (b) (continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
United Nations Population Fund	China	-	144
	Indonesia	-	130
	Thailand	-	63
	Interregional	-	30
	Subtotal	-	367
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Cambodia	250	250
	China	-	50
	Sudan	-	188
	Arab Regional	-	145
	Subtotal	250	633
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Algeria	-	1 334
	Comoros	-	5
	Tunisia	-	45
	Interregional	-	75
	Subtotal	-	1 459
United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities	Somalia	-	294
	Africa regional	-	2 600
	Subtotal	-	2 894
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator	Argentina	20	20
	Bangladesh	-	25
	Chad	-	200
	China	-	170
	El Salvador	-	30
	Thailand	-	25
	Interregional	-	25
	Subtotal	20	495
United Nations Volunteers	Latin America regional	50	50
USA for Africa	Mauritania	-	100
United States of America	Argentina	50	300
	Bangladesh	-	1 000
	Botswana	-	343
	Burkina Faso	-	500
	Cape Verde	-	28
	Chad	-	1 424
	China	-	25
	Egypt	16	67
	Ethiopia	177	177
	Haiti	-	1750
	Indonesia	-	350
	Jamaica	-	218
	Kenya	1 000	1 000
	Mali	-	647
	Mauritania	-	144
	Mongolia	-	270
	Poland	-	370
	Sierra Leone	-	300
	Somalia	1 393	3 075
	Sudan	1 130	1 960
	Togo	-	170
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	112	224
	Uruguay	130	919

Annex table 3 (b) continued)

Donor	Recipient country/region	Amount in 1992	Cumulative amount 1975 - 1992
United States of America (continued)	Africa regional	1 500	7 099
	Asia regional	-	311
	Central America regional	-	175
	Latin America regional	-	3 747
	Interregional	243	651
	Global	-	5
	Subtotal	5 751	27 249
Venezuela	Egypt	-	10
West Africa Development Bank	Africa regional	-	538
World Bank	Bhutan	251	1 751
	Brazil	3	3
	Gambia	-	210
	Morocco	70	70
	Pakistan	-	165
	Africa regional	-	2 144
	Arab States regional	600	1 020
	Asia regional	-	37
	Europe regional	-	725
	Interregional	100	490
	Latin America regional	-	1 264
	Global	625	1 757
	Subtotal	1 649	9 636
World Health Organization	China	-	10
	Guyana	-	10
	Palestinian people	-	793
	Subtotal	-	813
World Food Programme	United Republic of Tanzania	-	39
TOTAL		91 113	485 079

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Annex table 4. UNDP Investments as at 31 December 1992
(United States dollars)

Currency	Total amount by currency	General Resources	Subsidiary programmes	Operational Reserve	Reserve for Field Accom.
Australian dollars	9 251 724	6 251 724	3 000 000		
Austrian schillings	1 227 532	1 227 532			
Belgian francs	16 031 656	11 031 656	5 000 000		
Bulgarian leva	357 229	357 229			
Canadian dollars	50 791 777	7 291 777	43 500 000		
Czechoslovak koruna	1 052 828	1 052 828			
Danish krone	4 501 412	2 001 412	2 500 000		
Deutsche mark	15 022 900	5 022 900	10 000 000		
European currency unit	69 072 498	0		69 072 498	
Finnish markka	1 590 176	1 590 176			
French franc	2 547 647	2 547 647			
Hungarian forint	66 068	66 068			
Icelandic krona	2 712	2 712			
Israeli shekels	16 925	16 925			
Irish pounds	154 918	154 918			
Italian lire	6 289 594	6 289 594			
Japanese yen	92 476 284	12 596 285	69 379 999	10 500 000	
Netherlands guilder	17 327 738	2 900 236	10 000 000	4 427 502	
New Zealand dollars	895 337	895 337			
Norwegian krone	1 308 869	1 308 869			
Pounds sterling	38 818 731	8 818 731	30 000 000		
Romanian lei	3 859	3 859			
Spanish pesetas	1 756 522	1 756 522			
Swedish krona	7 099 244	3 599 244	3 500 000		
Swiss francs	50 522 447	12 204 119	27 818 328	10 500 000	
United States dollars	613 578 009	165 761 837	335 510 000	115 500 000	(3 193 828)
	1 001 764 636	254 750 137	540 208 327	210 000 000	(3 193 828)

Note: Amount held for subsidiary programme activities include $62,843,939 and $5,298,201 representing unliquidated obligations for MSAs and UNDP administered trust funds and $4,668,188 as reserves held for the medical insurance programme for field staff.

Annex table 5. Agency support costs in 1992 under flexibility arrangements: Forecasts versus Actual for 1992 a/
(thousands of US dollars)

	IAEA	IMO	ITU	UPU	WIPO	WMO	WTO	Total for all agencies
1. Delivery of UNDP-funded projects								
Forecast	1 200	5 000	13 500	4 000	2 450	13 000	2 723	41 873
Actual	516	3 556	13 799	2 250	1 171	12 016	2 495	35 803
2. Standard support cost								
Forecast	156	650	1 755	520	319	1 690	354	5 444
Actual	67	462	1 794	293	152	1 562	324	4 654
3. Flexibility requirements								
Forecast	108	450	752	360	221	810	245	2 946
Actual	46	320	769	203	105	749	225	2 417
4. Total support costs (item 2 + item 3)								
Forecast	264	1 100	2 507	880	540	2 500	599	8 390
Actual	114	782	2 562	495	258	2 311	549	7 071
5. Percentage of total support costs to programme delivery (item 4 ÷ item 1)								
Forecast	22.00%	22.00%	18.57%	22.00%	22.00%	19.23%	22.00%	20.03%
Actual	22.00%	22.00%	18.57%	22.00%	22.00%	19.23%	22.00%	19.75%

a/ Prepared in accordance with Governing Council decision 91/32

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Annex table 6. Forecast of 1993 agency support costs under flexibility arrangements a/

(thousands of US dollars)

	IAEA	IMO	ITU	UPU	WIPO	WMO	WTO	Total for all Agencies
1. Estimated delivery of UNDP-financed projects	2 500	3 500	10 000	4 000	1 400	12 000	2 500	35 900
2. Standard support costs at 13%	325	455	1 300	520	182	1 560	325	4 667
3. Flexibility requirements	225	315	745	360	126	748	225	2 744
4. UNDP reimbursable support costs on UNDP-financed projects (item 2 + item 3)	550	770	2 045	880	308	2 308	550	7 411
5. Percentage of UNDP reimbursable support costs to delivery of UNDP-financed projects (item 4 ÷ item 1)	22.00%	22.00%	20.45%	22.00%	22.00%	19.23%	22.00%	20.64%
6. Total agency support costs on UNDP-financed projects	826	2 098	2 480	1 887	509	6 950	1 102	15 852
7. Percentage of UNDP-reimbursable support costs to agency's total support cost on UNDP-financed projects (item 4 ÷ item 6)	66.59%	36.70%	82.46%	46.63%	60.51%	33.20%	55.14%	47.11%

a/ Prepared in accordance with Governing Council decision 91/32

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Annex table 7 (a), Summary of status of the Reserve for Field Accommodation,
Year ended 31 December 1992
(United States dollars)

Authorized level of Reserve		$25 000 000
Less: Outstanding loans	3 829 943 A/	
Completed investments	371 825 B/	
Work in Progress	19 310 957 C/	
HARS	859 714 D/	
Repairs/rehabilitation	3 820 180 E/	$28 192 619
Balance of Reserve		($3 192 619)
Balance of Reserve		($3 192 619)
Less: Committed and under construction	6 533 402 C/	
HARS	0 D/	
Repairs/rehabilitation	0 E/	
		($ 6 533 402)
Committed balance of Reserve		($ 9 726 021)

Note: The alphabetical references correspond to the detailed analysis provided in annex table 7 (b).

Annex table 7 (b). - Status of the Reserve for Field Accommodation
(United States dollars)

A. Amortized construction loans to Governments

Borrower	Repayment period of Loan	Balances as at 31 Dec. 1991	Repayments received in 1992	Balances as at 30 Sept. 1992	Analysis of Loan Balance due for 1992 and prior years	Analysis of Loan Balance due for future years
Angola	1984-1999	1 288 579	238 570	1 050 009	-	1 050 009
Burundi :						
- Phase II	1988-2003	997 187	65 471	931 716	-	931 716
Yemen	1984-1999	665 745	81 611	584 134	-	584 134
Equatorial Guinea	1988-2003	581 030	40 765	540 265	-	540 265
Malawi :						
- Phase III	1980-1995	23 362	4 232	19 130	-	19 130
- Phase IV	1988-2002	757 860	53 171	704 689	-	704 689
		4 313 763	483 820	3 829 943	0	3 829 943

B. Completed investments

Namibia		453 479	81 654	371 825		371 825

C. Work in progress - Construction loans/investment in housing

Country	Government loan commitment	UNDP investment commitment	Total commitment	disbursed	Balance of commitment
Angola	18 698	-	18 698	18 698	0
Cape Verde	850 000	2 500 000	3 350 000	1 133 315	2 216 685
Comoros	600 000	2 600 000	3 200 000	1 416 481	1 783 519
Ghana	-	700 000	700 000	1 617 906	(917 906)
Guinea Bissau	1 250 000	2 725 000	3 975 000	2 302 608	1 672 392
Lao Peoples Democratic Republic	150 000	-	150 000	75 000	75 000
Maldives	1 000 000	-	1 000 000	1 349 001	(349 001)
Mozambique	-	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 331 977	568 023
Sao Tome and Principe	1 200 000	2 100 000	3 300 000	1 119 903	2 180 097
Somalia	480 661	-	480 661	480 661	0
Uganda	500 000	2 000 000	2 500 000	2 760 336	(260 336)
Viet Nam	1 570 000	-	1 570 000	737 176	832 824
Zambia	1 430 000	2 270 000	3 700 000	4 967 895	(1 267 895)
Subtotal	9 049 359	16 795 000	25 844 359	19 310 957	6 533 402

D. Household Appliances Rental Scheme

Country	Authorized level	Net disbursed
Various	850 000	859 714

E. Repairs and rehabilitation of housing and offices

Country	Authorized level	Net disbursed
Burundi	-	957 058
Guinea	-	1 114 329
Tanzania	-	735 315
Various	1 550 000	1 013 478
		3 820 180

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Annex table 8 (a). New Management Service Agreements: 1992
(United States dollars)

Recipient country	Agreement description	Source of funding	Date of signature		Budget a/ (millions of dollars)	Duration (years)
I. DEVELOPMENT BANKS						
Argentina	Public Sector Reform	World Bank	16 Sept 1992		0.63	1.5
Argentina	Technical Assistance - 2nd Tax Admin.	World Bank	27 May 1992		1.50	1.5
Argentina	Prog for financial/economical development	World Bank	11 May 1992		4.35	4
Argentina	Tech Assistance - 2nd Tax Admin.	World Bank	20 Jan 1993	c/	18.50	3.5
Argentina	Desarrollo Cientifico y Tecnológico	IADB	11 Feb 1993	c/	23.00	2
Bolivia	Structural Adjustment	World Bank/IDA	Sept 1992		4.16	2
Ecuador	Telecommunication project	World Bank	16 Jul 1992		2.48	3
Ecuador	Basic Education	World Bank	01 Jun 1992		30.84	5.5
Ecuador	Adult Education	World Bank	19 Jun 1992		8.38	2
Ecuador	Health and Nutrition - 2nd Soc Dev Proj	World Bank	N/A	d/	12.14	7
Mongolia	Public Sector Institutional Strengthening	World Bank/IDA	27 Feb 1992		3.30	3.5
St. Kitts/Nevis	Admin - Agricultural Plan'g & Train'g	World Bank	18 Nov 1992		1.09	3
Uganda	Procurement - Econ. and Fin. Management	World Bank/IDA	23 Dec 1992		0.36	1
Subtotal					110.74	
II. BILATERAL GRANTS:						
Albania	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance	CEC	22 Jan 1993	c/	2.45	2
Bolivia	National Census on Population	Germany	31 Jan 1992		3.64	1
El Salvador	Procurement of Commodities	Japan	10 Apr 1992		3.96	1
Mali	Procurement of Commodities	Japan	30 Apr 1992		3.85	1
Mongolia	Procurement of Commodities	Japan	31 Jul 1992		16.13	2
Mongolia	Essential Drugs	Netherlands	28 Nov 1992		1.11	1
Peru	Procurement of Commodities	Japan	15 Apr 1992		28.77	2
Philippines	Provincial Water Supply, Swerage & Sanit.	Denmark	09 Aug 1992		0.42	1
Regional Afr	Agric. Operations Technology-II	Sweden	23 Oct 1992		3.49	3
Senegal	Procurement of Commodities	Japan	13 Apr 1992		0.25	1
Togo	Procurement of Commodities	Japan	N/A	d/	2.26	1
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Palau Nat. Master Dev. Plan	USA	21 Dec 1992		0.37	4
Subtotal					66.69	
III. GOVERNMENT FUNDED:						
Argentina	Plan de Technologia Agropecuaria	ARG-GOVT	N/A	d/	5.23	
Argentina	Desarrollo Cientifico y Tecnologico	ARG-GOVT	11 Feb 1993	c/	4.00	2
Argentina	Procurement for Tax Administration	ARG-GOVT	20 Aug 1992		0.40	1
Argentina	TA for 2nd Tax Administration Proj.	ARG-GOVT	27 Oct 1992		5.60	1
Bolivia	MACA	BOL-GOVT	07 Jul 1992		0.67	4
Bolivia	Assistance to MACA	BOL-GOVT	07 Jul 1992		0.88	4
Dominican Republic	ReCentral Bank Information System	DOM-GOVT	03 Jun 1992		0.64	2
Mexico	Pre-Feasibility Study Electrical Intercon.	MEX-GOVT	10 Jan 1992		0.07	1
Subtotal					17.49	
IV: IFAD						
Republic of Korea	Sericulture & Supplementary Fund	IFAD	e/		0.33	6
El Salvador	Chalatenango Agri Development	IFAD	e/		0.58	10
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Agri Extension & Women Dev	IFAD	e/		0.31	6
Mauritania	Imraguen-Based Banc D'Arguin	IFAD	e/		0.51	8
Mexico	Indigenous Estado Puebla	IFAD	e/		0.53	7
Pakistan	Hansehra Village Support Project	IFAD	e/		0.46	8
Paraguay	Peasant Development Fund	IFAD	e/		0.47	8
Sierra Leone	North-Central Agricultural Dev.	IFAD	e/		0.59	10
Tonga	Outer Island Credit	IFAD	e/		0.33	6
Subtotal					4.11	
TOTAL					199.03	

a/ Include management fees.

b/ Under the Management Service Agreement for the provision of services in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, OPS provides verification and certification services for purchases made by the private sector. Only the management fee is charged by OPS.

c/ Project presented to and accepted by OPS in 1992.

d/ Project presented to and accepted by OPS in 1992, but awaiting Government's signature of MSA.

e/ The IFAD Board approved during 1992 the projects listed, although the Letter of Appointment from IFAD to OPS was was not necessarily signed during this period. OPS is responsible for the Loan Administration and Supervision for IFAD projects, but does not directly manage the loan amounts. The management fee for IFAD projects is an average of $430,000 per project over the loan period.

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Annex table 8 (b). Amendments to existing Management Service Agreements: 1992
(United States dollars)

Recipient country	Agreement description	Source of funding	Date of signature	Budget a/ (millions of dollars)	Duration (years)
I. DEVELOPMENT BANKS:					
Argentina	Procurement for Tax Admin.	World Bank	13 Mar 1992	(1.79)	1
Ecuador	Public Sector Management	World Bank	09 Jul 1992	0.87	7
Honduras	Primary Rural Education Proj	World Bank	30 Oct 1992	0.27	6
Uganda	Statistical Development	World Bank IDA	11 Sep 1992	0.20	2
Uganda	Design of Temporary Recruitment Systems	World Bank IDA	11 Aug 1992	0.15	2
	Subtotal			(0.30)	
II. BILATERAL GRANTS:					
1	Interregional Fund for Norwegian Consultancy Serv	Norway	22 Jun 1992	0.31	2
	Subtotal				0.31
TOTAL				0.01	

a/ Includes management fees.